



Monday

Death...
Watching the world end. A report from America on the first film to show the horror of nuclear war.

Survivors of the Sixties. Modern Times looks at a continuing story of success for people like Eric Burdon.

Class war. How the Department of Education tried to discredit a report critical of comprehensives.

US jobless lowest for 20 months

The level of unemployment in the United States is at its lowest for 20 months, the rate falling from 9.3 per cent in September to 8.8 per cent in October. The sharp drop took private economists by surprise. **Page 21**

Duffy attacks union reforms

Mr Terence Duffy, moderate leader of the engineering workers, will warn the Government in a speech tonight that its new proposals for union reform will put the law back 100 years. **Page 2**

Hunger strike

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the former Prime Minister of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, who has been on hunger strike since Monday, has been served with an order for his indefinite detention. **Page 5**

Brittan warning

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, warned the Greenham Common peace women against using the "blackmail" tactic of physically blockading the base. **Page 2**

Turkish poll

The Turkish military regime made last minute efforts to avoid the possibility of a humiliating result in tomorrow's election for a 400-seat Parliament. **Page 5**

Balancing act

National Westminster is increasing its personal account charges from December 5, but is attempting to sweeten this bitter pill with an alternative minimum balance plan. **Page 23**

Home loan snag

Continued high demand for home loans is posing a threat to the prospect of a cut in the mortgage rate before Christmas. **Page 2**

Dancer's victory

A ballet teacher who bit the policeman who arrested her and dragged her naked along the street won her appeal against conviction for assault. **Page 3**

NHS changes

The National Health Service must be prepared for new ideas and practices, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, told Croydon Conservatives. **Page 2**

UEFA draw

Tottenham Hotspur will play Bayern Munich in the third round of the UEFA Cup. Nottingham Forest have drawn Celtic, Watford meet Sparta Prague. **Page 28**

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Letters: On remarriage, from the Dean of Exeter, and others; rate-capping, from Mr J Becham; Cumbrian cancer, from Mr J E Borron. **Page 9**

Features, page 8

Yesterday's man in the Kremlin. Anglo-Irish relations after the Falklands. Nilsen: psychiatry on trial. **Page 10**

Countess Sternberg, Mrs Hilda Lees

39 dead, 32 injured in latest Lebanon suicide bomb attack Israeli security HQ destroyed

At least 39 people died when a lorry packed with explosives was driven into Israel's military headquarters in Tyre, southern Lebanon, yesterday. Israeli jets immediately retaliated by bombing artillery and tank positions in the Syrian and Druze-controlled Chouf mountains of central Lebanon. The Lebanese reconciliation conference in Geneva had already adjourned until November 14, after agreeing to "freeze" the May 17 unofficial peace treaty with Israel. **Page 6**

Hundreds of civilian casualties were reported when the Nahr el-Bared and Beddawi refugee camps in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, were shelled by PLO dissidents. **Page 6**

From Christopher Walker, Tyre

Thirty nine people were killed yesterday and 32 wounded when a suicide bomb attacked destroyed the Israeli military headquarters in Tyre, southern Lebanon. An Israeli army spokesman said that 29 of the dead were Israelis and 10 were Arab prisoners in the compound. Three of the injured were detainees and five of the Israelis were injured seriously.

Three people escaped from the blast unharmed. Mr Moshe Arens the Defence Minister, told state radio that Israel would retaliate after an investigation determined who was responsible.

Most of the Israeli dead were Druze Arabs serving in the para-military border police. Palestinian and Lebanese terrorist suspects were being detained in one of the wrecked buildings and 10 of them were reported dead, though the total could rise.

The Israeli cabinet meets tomorrow to consider the attack and to review its security policy.

Mr Arens showed the undisguised anger of senior Army officers as they toured the scene of the worst attack against Israeli troops since they invaded in June 1982. In addition to the corpses being dug from the wreckage, personal effects were littered everywhere as a poignant reminder of the high death toll.

In addition to air strikes, which have already been launched against "Palestinian targets east of Beirut", a strict security clampdown in the territory south of the Awali River is being considered.

The Defence Minister, who inherited the aftermath of the Lebanese invasion from Mr Ariel Sharon, said it did not matter which of Lebanon's 15 terrorist splinter groups had actually mounted the attack as they were all known to assist each other.

An anonymous telephone call to a Beirut news agency claimed the attack was made by the "Islamic Jihad Organization", which also claimed responsibility for the twin suicide attacks on US and French forces in Beirut two weeks ago.

The caller said the operation was in response to Israeli arrests in southern Lebanon, which has never been implemented.

"We are prepared to send 2,000 fighters to die in south Lebanon in order to remove the Zionist enemy from our country," the caller said in Arabic.

"We are prepared to launch operations everywhere in the world. Expect from us a big surprise in the very near future."

Hardly had Mr Arens finished speaking when Israeli

Continued on back page, col 2



Grim duty: Soldiers carrying one of the bodies from the bombed Israeli Army headquarters in Tyre.

'We knew it might happen again'

From Christopher Walker, Tyre

Dust-covered soldiers, some with blood-stained bandages round their heads, were shouting into a row of field telephones set up in the still-smoking rubble of what had been Israel's security headquarters in the ancient Crusader port of Tyre.

After the bombings of the French and American bases in Beirut last month, the scene had a chilling familiarity - although the language was different. The soldiers were shouting in Hebrew to reassure relatives that they had survived the worst single attack mounted against the Israeli since they invaded Lebanon on June 6, 1982.

A few yards away, two large Alsatians with yellow stars of David strapped to their bodies were gingerly sniffing among the tons of flattened masonry that only hours earlier had housed scores of sleeping Israeli troops and suspected Arab terrorists. The half a ton of high explosive did not distinguish between the races.

By the time we arrived, the newly-trained dogs had already

Two RUC officers die in polytechnic blast

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Two Royal Ulster Constabulary officers were killed and 33 people were injured yesterday in a Provisional IRA bomb attack at the Ulster Polytechnic on the outskirts of Belfast.

Inspector John Martin, aged 28, a married man stationed at Portadown, co Armagh, died instantly when the bomb, believed to have been hidden in a ceiling cavity, exploded without warning in a third floor room where men and women RUC officers were attending a criminology lecture. Sergeant Stephen Fyfe, aged 28 and also married, died several hours later in hospital from his injuries.

Thirteen other officers were also injured. Last night, two of them, both male, were critically ill in intensive care and another colleague's condition was described as serious.

Twenty civilians, including students, also received injuries in the blast, which caused a wall to collapse into adjoining rooms where they were studying. None of them was seriously hurt. Fifteen people in all were detained by hospital.

The bomb attack in Jordantown, north of the city, was condemned by politicians and church leaders. Mr Adam Butler, Minister of State in the

Nilsen given 25-year sentence

By David Nicholson-Lord

Dennis Nilsen, who admitted killing 15 men and dissecting, boiling and burning their bodies, was sentenced to life imprisonment with a recommended minimum term of 25 years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday after a jury found him guilty on six counts of murder and two of attempted murder. **Page 10**

The jury of eight men and four women took 12 hours and 26 minutes to reject Nilsen's plea for a verdict of manslaughter on the ground of diminished responsibility. His defence counsel had argued that anybody guilty of such horrific acts must be "out of his mind".

Nilsen, aged 37, betrayed no emotion when he heard the verdict and sentence.

The judge, Mr Croom-Johnson, said that defence psychiatrists had acknowledged that the severe personality disorder they had diagnosed in Nilsen was unlikely to be alleviated by treatment.

Even if the jury had found him guilty only of manslaughter through diminished responsibility "it may well have been" that no other sentence but life imprisonment was possible, the judge said.

All but one of the verdicts was on a majority of 10 to two. The exception was the attempted murder of Paul Nobbs, a student, in 1981, in which the decision was unanimous. The jury, which was sent out at 11.32 am on Thursday and spent the night in a London hotel, was told yesterday morning that it could bring in a majority verdict.

Nilsen, of 23 Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, north London, had denied murdering Kenneth Ockenden in 1979, Martin Duffley in 1980, Billy Sutherland in 1980, Malcolm Barlow in 1981, John Howlett in 1982, and Stephen Sinclair between January 31 and February 3 this year.

He also denied attempting to murder Douglas Stewart in November, 1980, and Mr Nobbs.

The Attorney-General's office confirmed last night that copies of background articles on the case in several national newspapers, including *The Times*, were being examined to see if they constituted a contempt of court.

Nilsen's mother, Mrs Betty Scott, said last night at her home in Strichen, Aberdeen-shire: "It is the worst possible verdict. I did think they would give him the benefit of the doubt. I still think he is innocent of murder. I dread to think what he is thinking now. I will never abandon him."

Lonely murders, page 3
Psychiatry on trial, page 8

Jets take immediate revenge

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

Israel yesterday retaliated by twice bombing Syrian and Druze artillery and tank positions in the central mountains.

Kfir jets struck at targets around Bhamdoun, Sofar and Mansourieh in the Aley Mountains, while F4 Phantoms circled to cover.

The bombers could be seen diving over the mountains by those at Beirut Airport, where US Marines held a memorial service yesterday for 230 of their comrades killed two weeks ago.

The jets dropped heat balloons on each bombing run to foil heat-seeking rockets. The Israeli communiqué said all aircraft returned safely after

French and American troops in Beirut.

Meanwhile, fighting continued for a second day in northern Lebanon, between loyalists in Mr Yassir Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization and dissidents trying to drive him from power.

More than 100 deaths have been reported in the two days of fighting around the Baddawi and Nahr-el-Bared Palestinian refugee camps outside Tripoli, 50 miles north of Beirut.

The dissidents mounted tank assaults against the two camps, and fire could be heard coming from Syrian Army batteries in the hills to the east.

Rebel shelling, page 4

US sends envoy to mend fences

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

A senior American official is to fly to London on Sunday for hastily arranged talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher and other British leaders in an attempt to repair the strains in the Western alliance caused by the US-led invasion of Grenada.

The official, Mr Kenneth Dam, the Deputy Secretary of State, will also visit other European capitals, among them Paris, Bonn, Brussels, Rome and The Hague, which have been sharply critical of the American action.

One of Mr Dam's main aims will be to ensure that European

opposition to the Grenada invasion will not be allowed to interfere with Nato plans to start deploying American medium-range missiles in Europe.

The Reagan Administration is concerned that its action will provide fuel for the European protest movements against the deployment of the Pershing 2 and ground-launched cruise missiles. However US officials seem confident that Britain, West Germany and Italy, which the first missiles are to be sited, will remain firm in their determination to go ahead with deployment.

BA offers staff share of profits

By David Felton

Labour Correspondent

British Airways yesterday announced a unique profit-sharing scheme for its 36,000 workforce.

It was unveiled on the day when half-year profits, after interest, of £162m were reported by Lord King of Wintonbury, BA's chairman. He confirmed the airline would be ready for privatization next October.

Officials engaged in pay talks yesterday signposted

their intention of using profit-sharing to hold down pay increases by offering 3.5 and 4 per cent over two years. Under the share-out plan workers will receive a bonus of a week's pay for each £50m of operating surplus made by the airline over £150m.

Union negotiators made no immediate response but agreed to consider the situation before returning for further negotiations. Lord King made clear the airline's hope that profit-sharing would lead to lower negotiated increases.

Under the plan a baggage handler could expect to receive a £120 bonus if the airline returns a £200m operating profit this year or £240 if the profit increases to the forecast £250m. A pilot earning £16,500 would receive £330 or £660 bonus.

Mr Colin Marshall, BA's chief executive, said: "There are no catches, there is no ceiling. The more we bring in and the more we save, the more staff will get."

Privatization moves, page 2.

AA warning of Severn Bridge delay

By Craig Seton and Tim Jones

Friday night drivers using the Severn Bridge, which takes the M4 into south Wales have been warned by the Automobile Association: "Take a couple of blankets and a flask of hot soup - There could be huge traffic jams."

The warning came from a Welsh AA spokesman during the first week of tough new traffic restrictions, imposed on the bridge after a report forecast possible collapse in extreme traffic or wind conditions. Friday night is a peak period for Wales-bound traffic.

Traffic is now restricted to one lane in each direction instead of two, for the whole week, apart from 6am Saturday to midnight Sunday when there are fewer heavy lorries on the motorway.

Until Monday of this week the restriction had been in force from 4am to 8am only - the peak heavy-lorry period. Following the revelation of the latest, and most damning, report on the troubled bridge, a senior AA official said last night that regular users had now lost all confidence in the Severn Bridge.

Mr Chris Nelms, head of traffic and environment for the AA's West and Wales region, said they wanted the Government to act quickly and order a replacement bridge. The only current alternative is a 50-mile detour via Gloucester which Avon police are advising motorists to take this weekend.

He said that if the Department of Transport agreed to proposed strengthening of the bridge, costing £33m, it would involve some kind of disruption for four or five years.

The departments proposal will be the subject of a public inquiry some time next year.

Severn worries, page 4

Why Do You Have A Poor Memory?

A FAMOUS international publisher reports that there is a simple technique for acquiring a powerful memory which can pay real dividends in both business and social advancement. It works like magic to give you added poise; self-confidence and greater popularity.

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The lonely murderer who preyed on young drifters

By David Nicholson-Lord

After a trial lasting 10 days and containing, in the judge's words, "unforgettable tales of horror", Dennis Nilsen was yesterday found guilty at the Central Criminal Court on six counts of murder and two of attempted murder. He will go to prison with a recommendation that he spends at least 25 years there.

The recommendation is unusual but the circumstances of the case are probably unique. Nilsen, a bespectacled clerk at a Kentish Town JobCentre, claimed to have killed 15 men and to

have tried to kill about eight more. There will probably always be an element of doubt about the true figure however, because of Nilsen's chosen method of disposal: dissection and burning of the corpses and, latterly, flushing them down the lavatory.

The issue in his trial was whether Nilsen's mind was so abnormal that his responsibility for his acts was "substantially impaired". This would have produced verdicts of manslaughter. Yesterday, after almost five days of psychiatric evidence and a deliberation of 12 hours 26 minutes, the jury decided otherwise.

Dennis Nilsen may well be remembered as the murderer of the century. The verdict is his; and in among the more plausible of all the statements, diatribes, self-analyses and apologies he has churned out since his arrest on February 9. But it conceals some important aspects of his crimes.

Nilsen's tally of victims was probably 15, strangled while they dozed or slept, or drowned in the bath, their bodies stowed under the floorboards or left about his flat for days.

Lacking a car to drive the bodies to a dumping site, Nilsen decided to use the butchery

skills he learnt in the Army Catering Corps to dissect the corpses.

The parts were then burnt on garden bonfires, put out for the dustman, left in waste-paper bins or flushed down the lavatory.

It was the latter method that led to his discovery when the tenants of 23 Cranley Gardens, Muswell Hill, London - including Nilsen - complained of blocked drains. A Dyno-Rod engineer found lumps of flesh under a manhole cover.

The scale and clinical barbarism of the killings assure Nilsen of a peculiarly horrible place in

the gallery of British mass murderers. Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, killed 13 times, John Haigh, the acid-bath murderer, eight times, John Christie probably seven. Discounting bombings or arson, it is probably necessary to go back to 1873 and the poisoner Mary Ann Cotton, with 20 or more victims, for comparison.

Set against some recent cases in the United States, where the tolls have reached into the thirties and forties, Nilsen's crimes may appear less exceptional. But they will no doubt satisfy what psychiatrists described as his craving for attention, a conception of self amounting to the godlike. There is an element in the Nilsen story of the insignificant individual who killed to become significant. But there is also a wider social relevance.

Nilsen's victims, mainly homosexuals and vagrants, could have been manufactured for him by a society which provides neither jobs nor cheap accommodation for the growing numbers of young people drifting to the cities.

Last year almost 7,000 people were reported missing on the Metropolitan Police index and for the first time young men have overtaken girls aged 14 to 17 as the largest missing category. Pressure groups like

Char, the campaign for single homeless people, have been quick to seize on the Nilsen case as a demonstration of their arguments. Eight of the dead have never been identified.

Nilsen also had a foot in this sad world in which a bed-sitting room is a precarious step away from the streets.

Brought up in the small Scottish village of Strichen, near Fraserburgh, he left home at the



A murderer and three of his young victims: Dennis Nilsen with a detective. Top: Nilsen as a young man, as a probationary police officer and in the Army. Above (from left): Victims Kenneth Ockendon, Archibald Allan and Billy Sutherland.



In Nilsen's search for company, many young men passed through his flat. A majority escaped unharmed. Some got away only after what was literally a life-and-death struggle. One such survivor was Douglas Stewart (above), a fellow Scot from Caithness, whose escape brought Nilsen to the police's attention as long

ago as November 10, 1980.

Mr Stewart, aged 29 and married, describes how he went home for a night's drinking with Nilsen at Melrose Avenue, where he had a room. He was invited to share a bunk bed and "dozed down" on the chair instead. He woke early in the morning to find his legs bound and Nilsen trying to strangle him with his own tie.

age of 15 in 1961 to join the army, had a row on his last visit to his family in 1973 and never saw them again.

The quarrel seems to have been over his homosexuality. His upbringing was strict and his sexual inclinations appear to have caused him distress and possibly a feeling of criminality.

It was love for another soldier which prompted him to leave the Army in 1972 and homosexuality which led to his departure from the Metropolitan Police after only 11 months, latterly as a probationary constable based at Willesden Green.

He felt himself increasingly at odds with the force's "macho"

ethos, particularly after he had joined the Campaign for Homosexual Equality.

Nilsen had thus, partially, "come out". But his admission of homosexuality was confined to his private life. At his new job as a clerk in the Denmark Street, Soho Jobcentre, he remained sports-jacketed and "straight", a hard-working branch official of his union, the Civil and Public Services Association.

His sexuality exacerbated his loneliness. In mid-1977 the man he had lived with for 18 months, David Gallahan, known to Nilsen as "Twinkl", left their one-room flat at 195

Melrose Avenue, Cricklewood, for another relationship.

A series of flatmates and less stable relationships followed until, by autumn 1978, Nilsen was alone, with only his dog, a one-eyed mongrel called Bleep, for company. Bleep died, three weeks after Nilsen's arrest, in Battersea Dogs' Home.

In his search for companionship Nilsen now resorted increasingly to the promiscuous homosexual demi-monde of "gay" Soho public houses and one-night stands. But he began to despair of ever finding a stable partner again.

The loneliness was most acute at Christmas. Last Christmas Trevor Simpson, aged 21,

spent a week with Nilsen on his way home from the Continent to Derbyshire. There were, Mr Simpson recalls, no friends, no Christmas cards, no decorations, no Christmas dinner.

It was after a similar Christmas in December, 1978 that Nilsen killed for the first time. He met the unidentified victim in the Cricklewood Arms. Nilsen wrote later: "I was desperate for company, even if it was only a body."

Drink was another way out of his isolation. His favourite was white rum and cola, usually a bottle at a time in one of his periodic "binges". These were sometimes accompanied by

black-outs, almost always by feelings of exultation. Rock music was the second vital ingredient of his "highs". In this mood, many times, he killed.

Drink, loneliness, homosexuality, vagrancy - the list reads like a roll-call of pressure group causes. The conjunction in Nilsen's case seems more than accidental.

So, too, does the nature of the psychic disorder diagnosed in Nilsen by defence psychiatrists, with its sense of dislocated identity, of anonymity and "not belonging".

Dennis Nilsen may simply have discovered that killing people was easy.

Psychiatry on trial, page 8

Ballet teacher who bit PC wins appeal against conviction

The London ballet teacher who was jailed for a month after biting the policeman who arrested her and dragged her naked along the street was freed by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

Miss Penelope Littlewood wept as the judges, led by the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane, quashed her conviction for assaulting the police officer.

However unworthy and bizarre her actions and however difficult the constable's task, Miss Littlewood was entitled to some or even bite to try to get free, Lord Lane said.

Miss Littlewood, aged 29, of Wilmer Street, Chelsea, west London, who has been on bail since the verdict in June, pending her appeal, said as she left the court: "I am relieved and pleased that is all over. It has been a long and drawn-out ordeal, any woman would cry."

"I would not invite a police officer into my home again and hopefully would not get myself into a situation again where I needed to bite anyone. I do not bear a grudge against the police. They even tip their hats to me in the street."

She added that she might sue the police for damages for the distress the incident had caused her. "I will have to take legal



Miss Littlewood: No grudge against police.

advice. I expected an apology from the police but have never had one."

Lord Lane said Miss Littlewood had invited Police Constable Angus Angus and Woman Police Constable Theresa Jackson into her home after neighbours had complained of loud noise and that bottles and a balcony had been thrown from the street.

At the time she was wearing

only a towel. When she asked the police to leave they claimed she hit WPC Jackson and was then arrested. In an ensuing struggle she bit PC Angus on the hand. Her towel fell off and she was taken naked and handcuffed to the police van.

But Miss Littlewood denied hitting the policeman and the jury at the Inner London Crown Court in June believed her, the judge said.

"It follows that she was entitled to take reasonable steps to defend herself from what she believed, and rightly believed, was an unlawful attack on her by PC Angus," Lord Lane said.

Lord Dumbryne, the trial judge, was criticized for his summing-up, which had "poured cold water" on her defence that she acted in self-defence.

While it "would have required a Solomon to come to the right conclusion," the jury found her version of events to be true. Because of the unlawful attempt at arrest she

entitled to use reasonable force to try to escape, Lord Lane said.

Miss Littlewood, who has been on bail since the verdict, sat in the dock during the appeal. As she walked free, she said: "I must get back to work and forget all about it."

Teachers given code on classroom assaults

By David Cross

Teachers in Essex have been issued with a code of conduct to deal with classroom assaults. The booklet, *Teachers Under Attack*, which is published today, has been written by the Essex branch of the National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Teachers.

Between October, 1982 and October, 1983, the union, which has 3,500 members in Essex, received details of 51 incidents, 23 of them involving physical attacks and 28 verbal assaults on members.

In the event of an assault, the booklet advises teachers to summon assistance from a senior member of staff, preferably the headteacher, to request that the police be called and to obtain a written description of their injuries from a doctor that day. Headteachers are advised to notify the police and to start suspension procedures for the assailant.

In the worst incident recorded by NAS/UTW, a teacher was hit by a pupil aged 15 in a secondary school in the North-East. His glasses were broken, his nose and forehead cut and his face badly bruised.

A male teacher at a comprehensive in south-east Essex received two black eyes, while in a Basildon comprehensive a teacher was pushed down some stairs by pupils.

A woman teacher was kicked and badly bruised in a primary school playground by a child who had assaulted another teacher the week before.

In the Brentwood area, a headteacher was subjected to verbal and physical abuse by a parent in the former's office.

Mr Jon Haylett, county secretary, said: "Any victim of assault will tell you that it is an extremely traumatic experience which can leave mental and physical scars."

Teachers' grievances are highlighted by Essex County Council figures which show a steep rise in the number of schoolchildren expelled.

During the 1981-1982 academic year, there were 78 long-term exclusions from secondary schools and seven from primary schools, compared with 38 and 5 the year before.

If short-term exclusions are added, the average school expels one pupil a term.

£100 drugs fine on peer

A member of Oxford University's Assassins Dining Club handed over enough cannabis to make 20 cigarettes when a drugs squad raided his home, Oxford magistrates were told.

Viscount Encombe, aged 21, son of Lord Eldon, and a third-year English student at St Benet's Hall, was charged under his family name of John Scott. He admitted possessing 5.5 grammes of cannabis resin and possessing a firearm without a certificate. Magistrates fined

him £100 for the cannabis offence and £30 for possessing a firearm. He was ordered to pay £40 costs.

Encombe told drug squad officers who found a shotgun that it belonged to his uncle.

Miss Cara Dawson-Shepherd, for the defence, said Encombe and his uncle thought the shotgun certificate applied to the gun rather than the person possessing it. Encombe was an experienced shot and his uncle was happy that he had the gun.

Strangler is freed by judge

A man who strangled his wife walked free from Bristol Crown Court yesterday.

Richard Turner, aged 38, an electrical engineer, was cleared of murder but found guilty of manslaughter by reason of provocation.

Mr Justice Lloyd jailed Turner, of Footes Lane, Frampton Cotterell, near Bristol, for two years, suspended for two years, coupled with a supervision order.

Mr John Bull, QC, for the prosecution, said that after Mrs Suzanne Turner, aged 37, taunted her husband about her other lovers he hit her and strangled her with a tie.

He carried her body upstairs and spent the night in the kitchen. Next day, after sending his two children to school, he tried to kill himself by taking an overdose and slashing his wrists.

Mr James Black, QC, for the defence, said that Turner had been through "absolute hell" because of his wife's affairs. She had renewed an association with one man she promised not to invite to the house again.

Turner discovered they were meeting again when he found a card Mrs Turner was sending to her lover. It showed two porcupines and had the message: "Loving you can be difficult".

The judge told Turner: "No punishment can approach that which you have already suffered. Your remorse is obvious."

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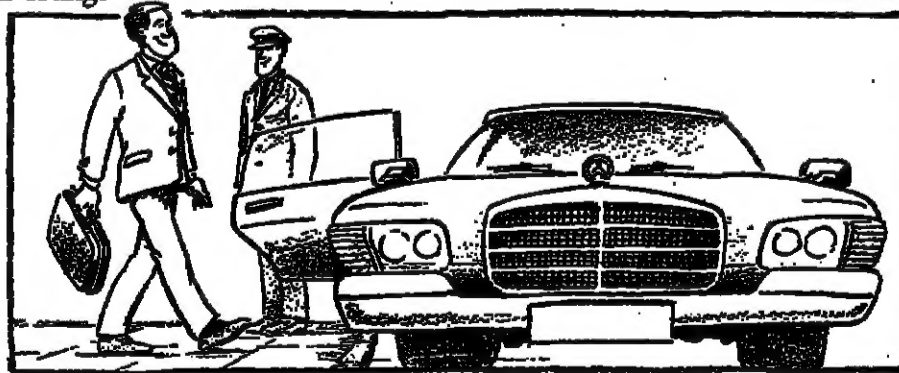
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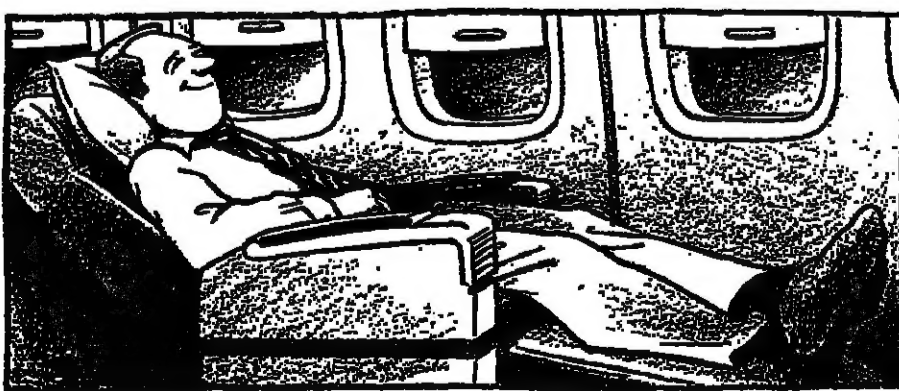
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Why drivers are being told to avoid bridge that ushered in new era

Severn worries lead to safety check on 100 bridges

By Thomson Prentice and Malcolm Brown

New safety standards for future bridges almost three times more stringent than those to which the troubled Severn bridge was designed in 1960, and twice those generally in force up to recently, will be introduced shortly.

The latest investigations into the bridge have highlighted a fundamental problem, which was troubling big bridge designers even before the Severn problems came to light: how to cope with extremely high concentrations of very heavy vehicles.

A hundred or more of the country's longest bridges will now be reviewed to see whether they are strong enough to meet these new criteria. Any shortfall could mean strengthening for which the bill could run into many millions of pounds.

Heavy lorries are the culprit: the latest studies were made into the stress placed on a long-span bridge by particularly dense concentrations of heavy lorries. The experts found, for instance, that even though present average traffic over the Severn bridge was within original design standards, if six 32-ton lorries travelled along each of the four lanes within a 200-metre stretch, the bridge would probably collapse if one of them hit just one steel rope on which the bridge hangs from the main cables.

There is a fundamental disagreement among three of the most respected firms of consulting engineers in the country: Freeman, Fox and Partners; the Flint and Neill Partnership; and Mott, Hay and Anderson, who were joint engineers with Freeman Fox when the bridge was built.

The disagreement centres on how many very heavy lorries are likely to be concentrated on any section of a bridge - such as in a traffic jam.

The Severn bridge was designed so that each of the four lanes could take a load of 6kN/m (600 Newtons per metre), roughly equivalent to fully laden 38-ton lorries spaced 63 metres apart. After the bridge was built this British Standard was raised by 50 per cent to 9kN/m, as the traffic "mix" on our roads has included more - and heavier - lorries.

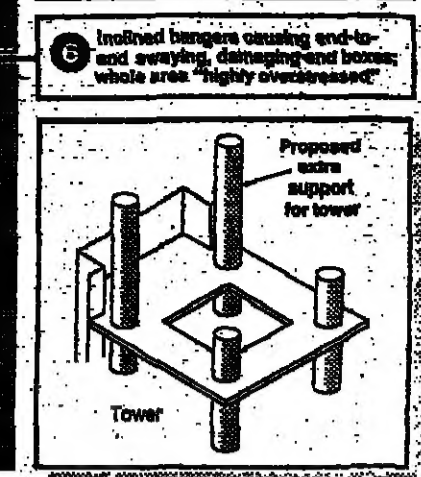
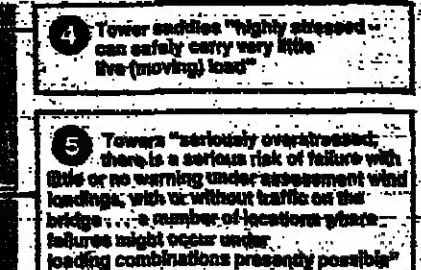
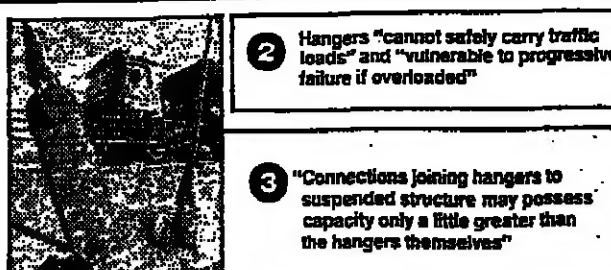
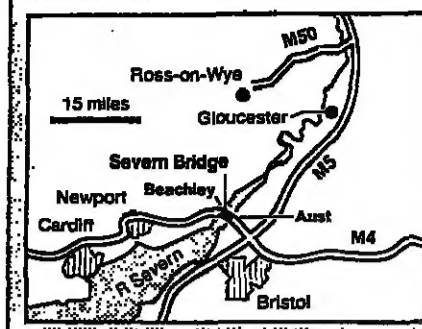
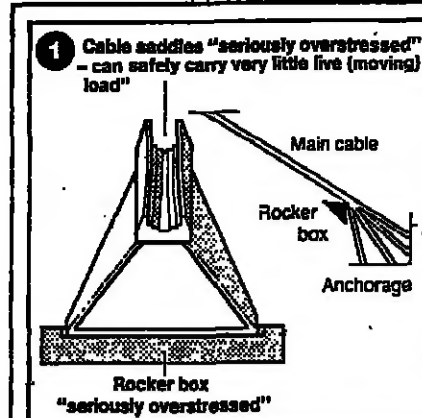
In June 1982 the respected firm of Flint and Neill published an independent appraisal of the Severn bridge design, and was asked a month later to study possible strategies for strengthening and maintenance of the bridge. They produced an interim report in October 1982, and the full report last May.

Meanwhile, Mott, Hay and Anderson were asked to provide an independent assessment of Flint and Neill's appraisal. It was that assessment that took Mrs Chalker by surprise last week.

Flint and Neill's appraisal said the potential traffic loading in a severe traffic jam on the bridge was greater than that used by Freeman Fox in designing the bridge - even more than the latter tougher standards; both seriously underestimated the problems.

Freeman Fox challenged these results. They accepted that the load had increased with denser, heavier traffic but believed Flint and Neill's loadings to have been little more than "plucked out of thin air", and so highly unlikely in practice as to make them unrealistic.

They asked if it really made sense, every time conventional wisdom on loading changed, to go back and strengthen every



Faults and failings on the Severn bridge, according to tests done by two sets of consulting engineers

existing bridge which fails to come up to new criteria.

They authorities would do better to install a cheap and simple traffic control system to ensure that these improbable high load concentrations never occurred.

But Flint and Neill, with their heavier loading tests, found critical parts of the bridge inadequate. Strengthening was required at the ends of each cable on play saddles and their rocker boxes, tower saddles, towers and many of the shorter hangers - the steel ropes from which the bridge is suspended.

The bridge's sloping hangers would have to be replaced with vertical ones to avoid potentially excessive loading on the towers caused by the deck swaying lengthwise.

The tower themselves failed to meet the most stringent criteria. Ways to increase their strength would include four extra supporting columns inside each tower leg.

The report concluded that it was impractical to control traffic to ensure there was no overloading on the bridge. In any case, strengthening of the towers was desirable to provide adequate reliability under wind loading.

The Department of Transport was still considering whether to strengthen the bridge when Mott Hay and Anderson's devastating comments became known. It was sent to Flint and Neill with a covering letter in which Dr Charles Brown, a partner, said that his firm's investigation was unusually detailed and searching "because of the very high stress levels and low safety margins discovered in many parts of the structure".

To some extent Mott Hay agreed with Freeman Fox since they reckoned that the loading reckoned by Flint and Neill might be up to 20 per cent too high. Even so, Mott Hay's comments on the bridge were far more damning than Flint and Neill's, and left the department little option but to impose further traffic restrictions on the bridge.

In essence, they agreed with the weaknesses identified by Flint and Neill. But they went further: the bridge could actually collapse under conditions

that were possible in present traffic and weather conditions.

"It is evident that many important parts of the structure cannot safely carry the assessment loads," Mott Hay said. We have identified some circumstances in which the bridge might at the present-day be required to carry loadings which would reduce the available margins of safety so seriously that we consider the position is potentially dangerous."

Towers, saddles and hangers were seriously overstressed. "We are particularly concerned about the hangers. In our judgment they are vulnerable to progressive failure," Mott Hay said.

That meant that if one hanger snapped, there would be a domino effect with all the others. Mott Hay suggested this would happen with relatively short traffic jams if the weight of the traffic exceeded about 700 tons over a length of about 200 metres on the bridge. Existing traffic restrictions are not enough, the report said.

The letter from Dr Brown said Mott Hay shared Flint and Neill's concern about the towers and thought they were vulnerable to extreme winds.

"The unladen bridge may not survive at a wind speed of 100 mph and should be closed to traffic when speeds of 70 mph are forecast." Collapse of a tower could be "sudden".

More realistically, there might be as many as 1,000 vehicles on the bridge at one time on rare occasions, such as an August holiday Saturday. Even so, with an average weight of 1½ tons per car, they would amount to an aggregate weight still below the designed-for 2,200 tons.

It is perhaps ironic that Mott, Hay and Anderson was the original consulting engineers for the Severn bridge. By 1949, the Ministry of Transport decided to bridge both the Severn and the Forth, with the same design teams and contractors, Freeman Fox and Mott Hay combined to do both designs.

Additional reporting by Hugh Ferguson, Editor in Chief of New Civil Engineer.

distress there would have to be a freak combination of events.

A large number of heavy lorries arriving on the bridge together and being jammed nose to tail in all four lanes, in both directions. It might happen in the future, just like monkeys might eventually type Shakespeare," he said.

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"For the bridge to be in

Timetable of troubles

Traffic on the Severn Bridge has been severely restricted on numerous occasions in the last four years.

October 1979: Lane closures and a 30 mph limit for three weeks for resurfacing.

November 1979: Brief lane closures to allow replacement of hangers joining the deck to the main suspension cables.

April 1980: Further surface patching for two weeks. Lane closures and a 30 mph limit.

October 1980: A three-month project to replace more hangers. Lane closures in daylight initially, followed by overnight lane closures.

June 1981: Daytime lane closures until mid-July for hanger replacements.

October 1981: Phase two of the same operation.

February 1982: Early morning

lane closures after tests indicated that the strength of some hangers might not give an acceptable margin of safety under extreme traffic conditions.

October 1982: Lane closures and a 30 mph limit during three weeks of patching the road surface.

October 10 1983: More road surface patching and the start of hanger replacements. Lane closures and a 30 mph limit.

October: Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, announces an extension of the early morning restrictions imposed in February 1982.

October 30: Mrs Chalker orders immediate restrictions. One lane only in each direction, 24 hours a day, five days a week after the publication of the "leaked" report.

The dream that linked two lands

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

When the Severn Bridge was opened by the Queen to a fanfare of trumpets in September, 1966, it was the realization of a dream discussed since the last century.

It would stitch South Wales firmly to the thriving communities of Bristol and the South-west, the Midlands and south of England. Markets on each side of the Severn would be more accessible. Social and cultural ties would also benefit.

But early engineers lacked the technology to overcome the enormous problems posed by a nine-knot tide and a 40-ft tidal range, the highest in Britain.

The present bridge was conceived in 1935 by Gloucestershire and Monmouth county councils, which appointed Mott, Hay and Anderson as consulting engineers.

The Second World War prevented progress until 1945, when the Ministry of Transport decided that the Severn river

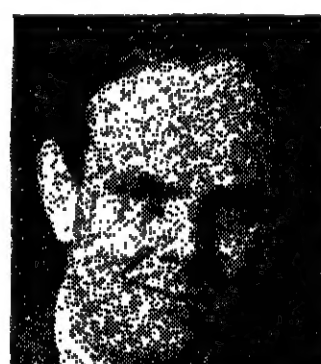
crossing proposal would be taken over under the Traffic Road Act. Mott, Hay and Anderson, in association with Freeman, Fox and Partners, were appointed as the consultants and the line of the bridge was confirmed officially in 1947.

The order covered eight miles of road and a bridge with a mainspan of 3,300 feet and two side spans of 1,000 feet each.

But a start was again because the Government decided that priority should be given to the Forth road crossing. The main building contracts were finally awarded in 1961 and 1962.

A minority of Welsh nationalists opposed the bridge because they thought it would help to dilute Welsh culture. Their objections were captured neatly in the ode:

"Two lands at last united across the river wide
But all the tolls collected on the English side."



Mr Edwards: "Bridge is essential."

One immediate casualty of the 28m bridge was the small car ferry, used mainly by tourists to the West Country, which crossed from Beachley to Aust in Gloucestershire.

But it brought immediate benefits to both sides of the Severn.

South Wales manufacturers could transport their goods into

England much more cheaply, and companies in the Midlands and southern England found similar benefits.

Cultural and social ties were enhanced. People could travel from South Wales to Bristol to the theatre without a 50-mile detour via Gloucester.

Day-trips to Wales became easier for English families.

Its role was emphasized once more this week by Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State for Wales, who said: "The bridge has become an essential part of the economic infrastructure. It is an umbilical cord that links South Wales to the rest of industrial Britain and our markets."

The prospect now of serious and continuous traffic delays sends shudders through the principality.

The official figures show that 71 per cent of major South Wales companies have their markets in London or the South-east of England. For 44

per cent of them, the area is also the main source of raw materials and/or components.

Since the bridge was opened it has been used by more than 160 million vehicles, an average of 33,000 a day. From midnight on Sunday to midday on Friday, more than 60 per cent of the traffic is industrial.

Even without the present restrictions on the bridge, industrialists believe it will become inadequate because of the traffic growth. A working party report published by the Department of Transport in 1981 forecasted that by the year 2,000 the average daily traffic would be between 38,000 and 48,000 vehicles.

Mr Ian Kelsall, director of the Confederation of British Industry in Wales, said: "The bridge is absolutely vital to the economy of the area. The plain fact is that without it and the motorway it carries many industries just would not have come to Wales."

Growing pressure on Peronist power brokers to resign

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

The Radical Party's historic general election victory last Sunday has thrown Argentine politics into the boiling pot.

It is clear that majority opinion within the largest of the three branches of the armed forces, the Army, had counted on a Peronist victory. Referring to Señor Raul Alfonsín, the President-elect one army source said that "as far as the Army is concerned, the very worst candidate has won".

Many officers had developed contacts with the two senior Peronist power-brokers, Señor Lorenzo Miguel and Señor Hremio Iglesias. The officers believed that the Peronists would defend army interests, protecting them from investigation into human rights violations and ensuring no big cutbacks of the military budget.

Señor Alfonsín's advisers are already suggesting that the new government will appoint General Julio Fernandez Torres as head of Army General Staff (the position of commander-in-chief will be eliminated). The significance of this is that the general is number 28 by order of seniority. His appointment would imply the automatic retirement of the 27 generals above him, an indication of the depth of the purge being discussed.

While the Radicals are moving cautiously on the human rights question, saying that cases against officers must run their normal course through the courts, it is clear that here too military interests are in danger. Members of "Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo", one of the human rights groups, said that their first talks with Radical Party officials were "very positive".

Despite army dissatisfaction, all observers are agreed that there is no possibility of a rebellion at this stage. The armed forces are simply too

divided, and politically defeated, for such a move.

It is also significant that both Señor Miguel and Señor Iglesias are being accused by their internal critics of responsibility for Peronism's first electoral defeat in its history. Both are under growing pressure to present their resignations from their party positions, and both are clinging on to power.

The party is suffering what has been described as its own version of the "Malvinas trauma" experienced by the military after the South Atlantic war with Britain. Señor Jorge Triaca, a trade unionist from one of the dissident sectors, was asked whether he thought Señor Miguel would resign. "I don't think so", he answered, "because you need greatness of spirit to do that. And I haven't seen much of that around lately".

The Peronist youth movement took up the same theme, saying that "our party must free itself of the dead weight of the generals of defeat. There are people who are responsible for our electoral failure, just as there were people responsible for our defeat in the Malvinas".

The party is in an almost open state of disorder, with growing calls for a new party congress to be called to force resignations. Perhaps the strongest statement came from Señor Hugo Santilli, a well-known Peronist and candidate for the presidency of the River Plate Football Club. "No one should be surprised by the Radicals' victory," he said, "because when we put up a group of gangsters to challenge honest men the electorate knows what verdict to give."

The incipient rebellion against the Peronist old-guard provides Señor Alfonsín a chance to lay plans for the democratization of the trade union movement, one of the objectives announced throughout his campaign.

The imposition of obligatory electoral procedures on the trade unions by a central government could provoke concerted opposition. But if the Radicals pursue their objectives subtly, there is the possibility of a tactical alliance with the dissident Peronist sectors, who may welcome union elections as a way of unseating Señor Miguel from the Engineering Workers' Union, and tackling its supporters in the union bureaucracy.

Already the dissident sectors - who are themselves heterogeneous - are clearly signalling their intention to play the role of a "constructive opposition" to a Radical government.



Outside No 10: Mrs Thatcher greeting Mr Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister on his arrival in London. The two leaders discussed EEC problems.

Philippines military to have bigger say

From Keith Dalton, Manila

President Marcos of the Philippines yesterday promised the armed forces a greater say in government, and in turn assurances from military leaders that they would remain subordinate to civilian rule.

The dual pledges were made at the presidential palace where for the first time top military and police officials attended a meeting of Cabinet and the executive committee that helps Mr Marcos in day-to-day government.

"Whatever decisions are made by the civilian authorities we will defend to the death," said General Fabian Ver, the armed forces chief of staff, who sat opposite Mr Marcos during the two-hour meeting.

Also present were Lieutenant-General Fidel Ramos, deputy chief of staff, who is also head of the national police, and the

general staff, commanders of the four services, the chief and unit commanders of Manila's paramilitary police.

Mr Marcos told his colleagues that he had invited the military and police officials "to acquaint them directly with major policy decisions involving them and which they would have to help implement".

The military should know exactly how and why the big decisions are reached, he said.

General Ver, the President's former driver and loyal friend, vowed that the armed forces would uphold the Constitution.

"The civil officials of course will always reign supreme, and we will always support your policies," he told the senior government officials.

The military has been a main beneficiary of Mr Marcos's 18-year rule.

Poland apologizes to women shoppers

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The soporific image normally attributed to Cabinet meetings in communist countries was rudely shattered this week by a stormy session of the Polish Government to discuss the effects of the controversial decision to reimpose butter rationing.

Angry words were exchanged, a minister was reprimanded, another expressed his contrition, food industry officials were lambasted and General Jaruzelski let it be known that there would be a campaign against arrogance and ill-discipline in the state administration.

The cabinet session convened on Thursday was, in the words of Mr Jerzy Urban, the government spokesman, an "hour of truth" - evidently a

rare occurrence. Mr Urban himself apologized for the way that the butter rationing was announced - arbitrarily, without prior consultation and at only two days' notice - while the Minister for domestic trade, Mr Zygmunt Lakomiec, was officially and publicly reprimanded. An official apology, especially directed at women shoppers, was read on television.

The nervousness reflected the widespread popular anger about the move. Mr Urban conceded yesterday that the Government had been made aware of a flood of protests from regional administrators, shops, Communist Party cells and ordinary Poles sending telegrams to the office of the Council of Ministers.

Two editors on secrets charge

Stockholm (AFP) - The editors of two of Sweden's biggest-selling daily newspapers have been charged with divulging military secrets.

Gary Engman of Aftonbladet and Bo Stromstedt of Expressen are accused of having published aerial photographs of the Swedish Navy's key Aldernasset base, near Sundsvall.

Punjab arrest

Islamabad - The martial law authorities in Punjab arrested Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani, president of the defunct Jamiat Ulemai Pakistan and ordered him to return to Karachi. He had been banned from the Punjab for the past two years, but recently the ban was lifted.

Narrow win

Melbourne - Mr Joh Bjelke-Petersen's National Party secured an overall Queensland majority by just eight votes and the aid of two Liberal Party defectors after last month's state election results were finalized.

10,000 orphans

Ankara (AFP) - Ten thousand children have been orphaned by the earthquake that destroyed nearly 100 villages last Sunday in Erzurum and Kars in eastern Turkey.

Pope serenaded

Rome (AP) - More than 7,000 people serenaded the Pope at the Vatican in honour of his name day. It was the feast of St Carlo Borromeo, after whom he is called.

Beer challenge

Hongkong - China is expected to begin brewing its favourite beer, Tsingtao, in Hongkong, challenging Philippine and Danish beers already brewed here.

Military faces humiliation as Turks go to polls

From Rasit Gurdilek
Ankara

As the Turks prepare to elect a 400-seat Parliament tomorrow to end three years of military rule, last minute efforts were exerted yesterday to prevent the results from being too humiliating for the military regime.

President Evren, who is to supervise Turkey's "years of convalescence" and its "transition to democracy" for six more years, armed with sweeping powers, placed himself behind his faltering favourite, retired General Turgut Ozal who heads the Nationalist Democracy Party.

In a televised speech last night, General Evren, without naming him, openly blamed Mr Turgut Ozal, the most feared rival who tops the opinion polls. He accused Mr Ozal of trying to steal the credit for the economic accomplishments of the military regime for himself and making false promises to draw the electorate on his side.

He also made his last appeal to the voters not to heed the increasingly alarming calls by former politicians and disqualified parties to cast invalidated ballots in protest.

Meanwhile the Prime Minister, Mr Bulend Uysal, who runs on the ticket of Mr Turgut



Candidates for power: the leaders of the three rival parties in Turkey's election from left - Mr Turgut Ozal (Motherland Party), Mr Necdet Calp (Populist Party) and General Turgut Ozal (Nationalist Democracy Party).

Sunalp's party with several other ministers, also threw in his prestige and made a televised propaganda speech for the Nationalist Democracy Party.

Some 19.6 million eligible voters, polling under martial law at 84,000 polling stations in 83 constituencies, are to choose between the right-centre Nationalist Democracy Party (MDP), the conservative Motherland Party (ANAP) and the centre-left Populist Party (HP), as 12 other parties were

barred from the contest by the ruling National Security Council. Although the favoured Nationalist Democracy Party seemed assured of success until a few weeks ago before the pulse of the electorate was felt, the campaign rallies of the past weeks and a television debate between the party leaders drastically altered the scales.

The party now trails behind its two rivals in the opinion polls conducted by the press, which were suddenly banned.

Although it built up its campaign platform on unqualified support for the objectives of the military intervention and portrayed itself as the only one fit to deal with terrorism, it could not prevent its ratings - and hopes - from taking a plunge.

According to a poll which could not be printed by an influential newspaper, only 16.6 per cent of a large sample of voters express their support for Mr Sunalp's party, whereas 21.3 per cent support the Populist Party, and 39.1 per cent -

enough to win an absolute majority in Parliament according to many observers - say they will vote for the Motherland Party.

The main beneficiary of the election campaign thus appeared to be the Motherland Party, which until recently was not even expected to clear the 10 per cent hurdle for parliamentary representation.

The television performance of Mr Necdet Calp, its 61-year-old leader, was instrumental in the party's apparent ability to

match a sizable portion of the social democrat voters away from the hold of the disqualified "Sodem".

The Motherland Party, shown by the opinion polls as the closest candidate for power, owes its success to the personal charisma and lucidity of its 56-year-old chairman, Mr Ozal, who clearly stole the show with well-defined aims and methods for a market-oriented growth programme.

Letters, page 9

Botha's victory may turn sour if boycott goes ahead

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

After winning the whites over in this week's referendum, Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, must now persuade the Indians and mixed-race Coloureds to support the new constitution.

Technically, with the Constitution Bill already adopted by Parliament, all Mr Botha needs to do is to announce a date for elections to the Coloured House of Representatives and Indian House of Delegates which, with the existing white House of Assembly, would form the new tricameral legislature.

No one knows how much support for the constitution exists among the 850,000 Indians and 2.7 million Coloureds, who, with the 4.6 million whites, form just under 30 per cent of South Africa's total population. Government sources acknowledge that a mass boycott of elections to the Coloured and Indian Houses would gravely undermine any credibility the "new dispensation" possesses.

On the other hand, holding referendums for them could be even riskier if their hostility to the constitution is as strong as many observers believed. It would be difficult for the Government to organize such an opinion-testing exercise and then simply ignore the result, if negative.

The Rev. Allan Hendrickse, the leader of the Coloured Labour Party, and Mr Amichand Rajbansi, the chairman of the South African Indian

Council, have welcomed the big "Yes" vote by whites as a starting point for reform, and neither has made the holding of a referendum a condition of participation in the constitution.

Both are conservative, middle-class figures, undoubtedly attracted by the prospect of office in a multiracial Cabinet. Most Coloured and Indian political activists, however, have joined the United Democratic Front (UDF), an alliance of more than 400 anti-apartheid groups which demands a non-racial, democratic constitution for all South Africans, including the 21 million blacks.

Dr Essop Jassat, the leader of the Transvaal Indian Congress, one of the constituent groups of the UDF, yesterday said the Indian community would have nothing to do with "Botha's Proposals". The referendum had merely paved the way for more violence by showing that real change could "only come from the oppressed people themselves and not from whites".

Among black leaders, Chief Gatsha Buthezi, the controversial Chief Minister of KwaZulu, the Zulu tribal homeland, said the referendum had closed the road of a negotiated future and might force him into a marriage of convenience with the underground African National Congress. Chief Buthezi had strongly urged whites to vote "No".

Muzorewa on hunger strike since Monday

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who was yesterday revealed to have been on a hunger strike since his arrest on Monday, has been served with an order providing for indefinite detention under Zimbabwe's Law and Order Maintenance Act, it was announced in the High Court yesterday.

A petition for the bishop's release on legal grounds got no further than the opening remarks of his lawyer before the State's counsel intervened.

It was conceded, he said, that because of "irregularities" in the original detention order on which Bishop Muzorewa was held was invalid. However, a new order under Section 17 of the Act had been issued and the petition consequently fell away.

Costs against the State were granted. The original order gave the reason for the bishop's arrest as his subversion of the State "made certain derogatory statements about the Government of Zimbabwe over Israeli radio and television".

He returned home from Israel last week amid allegations that he had been plotting with Israel and South Africa to "destabilize" the Government. He called a press conference at which he issued a denial and said he had been in Jerusalem for religious studies.

Relatives confirmed yesterday that the bishop had been on a hunger strike since his arrest on Monday.

Gandhi rebuffs top judge

From Kudlip Nayar
Delhi

The judiciary in India has taken issue with the Government on its decision to transfer chief justices of state high courts from the place of their appointment.

Mr Y. V. Chandrachud, Chief Justice of India, has met Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, to convince her that the decision was wrong and to spare at least those who had only a couple of years to go before retirement. But she has said "no".

So sharp is the reaction of chief justices that they have called a meeting for November 19 at Hyderabad to discuss the transfers. Chief Justice Chandrachud is to preside. Since his meeting with the Prime Minister, five states have had new chief justices, and in every case the government has been accused of showing prejudice.

Mrs Gandhi has a Supreme Court judgment to support her actions. The Supreme Court has held that the executive has the right to transfer judges

French left braced for more election losses

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The French Government is bracing itself for further losses in two Communist-controlled towns in the rapidly disintegrating "red belt" around Paris in municipal by-elections tomorrow.

The towns are Aulnay-sous-Bois, a Communist stronghold for the past 18 years to the north of Paris, with a population of 80,000, one-sixth of them immigrants, where the National Front is fielding a list of candidates; and Villeneuve-Saint-Georges to the south, whose 35,000 population contains no appreciable immigrant element, and which has been held by the left for only the past six years. The elections in both towns in March were annulled because of fraud.

The left has already suffered humiliating defeats in three towns with populations of more than 30,000 in the greater Paris area since the March municipal elections.

Dreux, held by the Socialists, fell in September after an ugly racist campaign which saw the National Front joining forces for the first time with the Opposition RPR-UDF alliance.

Nearly a quarter of the town's population are immigrants.

Sarcelles, a Communist bastion for 18 years, fell next, followed a week later by Antony, also Communist-controlled but only since 1977. Although the immigrant question was not important in the campaigns in these towns, both saw violent clashes between left and right supporters.

The campaigns in Aulnay and Villeneuve, by contrast, have been low-key, despite the presence of the National Front. Townspeople are insisting that Aulnay should not be seen as another Dreux, where the National Front obtained 17 per cent of the vote on the first round - its highest score ever.

The Gaullist RPR party insists that there is no question of a national agreement with the National Front, but M Charles Pasqua, president of the RPR group in the Senate, said earlier this week that an alliance might be "indispensable" locally. "If they do consider that this must be done to rid them of the Communists, then they will do it", he said in reference to Aulnay.

Burma cuts links with N Korea

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok

Burma accused North Korea yesterday of being responsible for the Rangoon bomb explosion which killed four South Korean Cabinet ministers a month ago during an official visit by President Chun Do Hwan of South Korea.

The government said it was immediately severing diplomatic links with North Korea, the first time Burma has ever broken off relations with a foreign country.

Twelve North Korean diplomats and their families have been ordered to leave Burma within 48 hours. The two countries have had close and extremely friendly relations for more than eight years.

Confessions by two North Koreans captured after the explosion and material found in their possession had shown that the bombing was the work of saboteurs sent by North Korea, the statement said. The Koreans, captured in the armed forces, would be tried "according to the jurisdiction of Burma".

Moscow parade the test of Andropov's health

From Richard Owens, Moscow

President Andropov is expected to appear at a celebratory meeting in the Kremlin today to put an end to speculation about his state of health.

The meeting to mark the sixtieth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution will be broadcast on Moscow television in the afternoon. It is normally attended by Politburo members, and Mr Andropov's failure to appear would cause speculation about his political future. He has not been seen in public for nearly three months, although he has made several written statements on arms control.

Diplomats expect leadership speeches over the next few days to give some clue to Moscow's next move at the Geneva arms talks. A "keynote speech" will be delivered today by a Politburo member, although this is not always used to advance Soviet policies and last year was a formal occasion. On Monday Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Defence Minister, is expected to speak during the annual military parade.

Western defence experts say the parade is likely to be relatively low key, in line with

the Kremlin's desire to avoid projecting an aggressive military image at a time when Western peace movements are actively opposing the imminent deployment of new Nato weapons in Europe.

Sources said no new Soviet weapons would be displayed, and although SCUD surface-to-surface missiles of the kind already deployed in Eastern Europe might appear, newer missiles such as the short range SS21 would probably not be shown. Moscow has threatened to deploy new tactical nuclear weapons in East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Heavy intercontinental and medium range missiles have not been displayed for some time. Diplomats expect the Kremlin to make a further offer on medium range missiles before carrying out its threat to abandon the Geneva talks, but see little sign that the Russians intend to shift from Mr Andropov's assumption that Soviet SS20's will be balanced against British and French missiles rather than cruise and Pershing.

Yesterday's man, page 8

ADVERTISEMENT

ENERGY BLUEPRINT

Heat pumps, keeping shops cool...

Successful shops always mean crowds and, without the right environmental control system, crowds mean heat and discomfort. At Top Shop in St. David's shopping centre, Cardiff, heat is no problem because they have the right system - one based on energy-efficient electric heat pumps.

All year round they provide either heating or cooling, reliably and automatically, according to the widely varying conditions prevailing in the shop. The shop is totally enclosed within the covered mall of the precinct. Display lighting inside, and large numbers of shoppers at peak times, generated uncomfortable heat for both customers and staff. The owners were looking for a system which would give constant comfort, economically, and they chose heat pumps.

In its heating mode the system is used mainly to bring the shop up to a comfortable temperature before it opens, using heat reclaimed from outside air. In exceptionally cold weather, it is used for heating during business hours as well. The same units, operating in reverse mode,

provide the cool, calm atmosphere essential when the shop is crowded. The heat pumps take up very little space - the outside units are located on a flat roof and the inside units are

neatly installed behind the display area. And, probably most important of all, the system easily satisfies the owners' criteria for low capital cost combined with economy of operation.



Top Shop's heat pumps - keeping the crowds cool.

...and old buildings up to date.

A disused Victorian warehouse has been converted into high-quality offices for Sylone PLC, a Bradford-based engineering holding company. The warehouse conversion included provision for a conventional heating and air conditioning system and space for a boiler room. However, there was a drawback in that, as a listed building, the warehouse exterior could not be altered - so no external flues could be added. While suitable heating and cooling systems were being considered, the company became interested in the energy conservation aspects of heat pumps and asked the architect to obtain details. Yorkshire Electricity Board was asked to carry out a feasibility

study for various heating and air conditioning methods, indicating capital costs and estimated operating costs. As a result, three energy-efficient electric heat pumps were installed in the three-storey offices.

In winter, the heat pumps keep the offices warm and comfortable by utilising outside air as a heat source. In the summer, or when internal temperatures start to rise too steeply, the heat pumps can be used to cool. Switching from heating to cooling is automatic. An attractive feature of the system is that each floor can be heated or cooled separately, so the ground floor computer suite can be cooled while offices on the top floor are heated.

Installation has been neat, unobtrusive and space saving. The 26m² allocated for a boiler room in the original plan are now used as additional offices, much to the satisfaction of the company. No boiler or plant room was necessary as the outside condenser units of the heat pumps are installed out of sight beneath the entrance steps and the air handling units are at high level in cloakrooms and storerooms.

The company is delighted with the heating and cooling systems particularly as the group now manufactures a range of compressors for refrigeration and heat pump applications. For more information tick box 1.

A compact and efficient electric kitchen installed at Burton-on-Trent's Meadows Leisure Centre is an essential ingredient in the flourishing centre's success. Meadows has up to 12,000 visitors a week, it's open for seven days and after squash, swimming or a sauna, plenty of them are hungry.

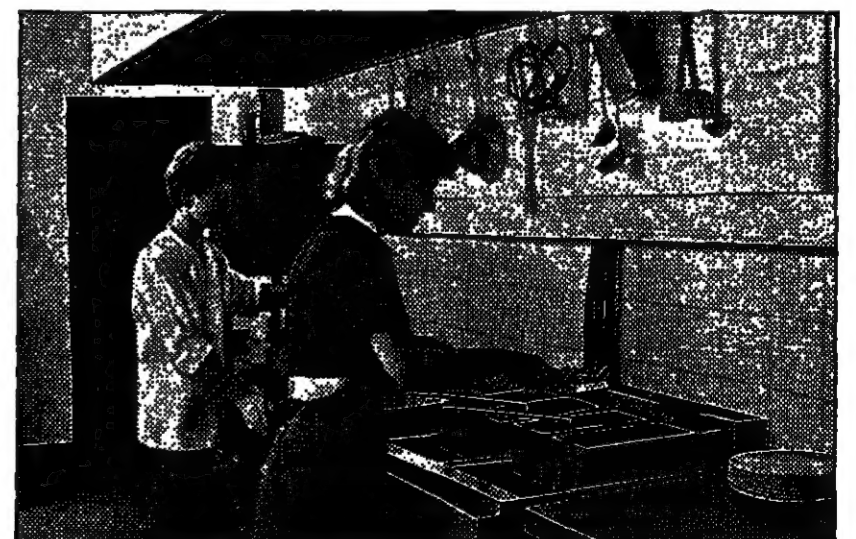
On the kitchen's all-electric equipment - a fryer, griddle, range, grill, plus an oven and a microwave - catering manageress Henrietta Smith and her staff produce food in a vast variety of styles and quantities, ranging from plates of chips for junior swimmers to three-course meals for 150 guests at a wedding reception. "If people knew the size of the kitchen, they just wouldn't believe it," says Miss Smith.

Of course, the kitchen is not the only reason for the success of Meadows, growing at a time when attendance at many centres is down. As well as swimming, squash and a sauna, the centre offers an imaginative programme of concerts including folk, poetry and jazz. And because it caters for such a variety of tastes, the kitchen has to as well. "Almost everyone in the area will find a reason to be here at some time during the year," says Patrick Trayford, the manager. "When we planned the kitchen we decided between us that electricity was what we wanted - it's clean, efficient and reliable. As well as serving anything from hot dogs to a full lunch and dinner menu to users of its sports facilities, Meadows is able to offer a wide variety of three-course meals, including coq au vin and beef Stroganoff, for private functions."

The one kitchen serves two bar areas, a balcony cafeteria overlooking the pool, and two other function rooms. All the preparation and cooking is done in the compact central unit and the bain-marie in the balcony bar is used to hold certain hot items.

There is also a cold display, and coffee, cold drinks, ice cream and popcorn are available. The ever-popular chips are freshly produced as needed. Although the kitchen is operated

Electric kitchen gives Leisure Centre the taste of success.



Meadows' compact kitchen: fast and flexible catering.

for East Staffs District Council by Sports and Leisure Foods, the council owns the equipment and has responsibility for maintenance. Mr Trayford says, "The kitchen is used every single day and I'm very pleased with its performance. There's no doubt about it, it's easy to maintain and trouble free." Furthermore, the same basic electric equipment has been able to meet the growing demands made on it as the centre has expanded. It opened in 1980, but six squash courts were not added until last year, and

now another bar with food service is to be opened. This is so that the main bar can handle the growing demand for private functions. Which in turn will mean more work for the kitchen. In the future, a sports hall is planned, which will draw even more hungry people. Will this mean a larger kitchen is needed? Miss Smith doesn't deny that at least some expansion might be necessary, but if it is, there's little doubt the equipment will be electric. For more information tick box 2.

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Gemayel seeks Reagan's backing to tear up treaty

From Our Special Correspondent, Geneva

Mr David Kimche, Director-General of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, arrived in Geneva yesterday to find out whether the Lebanese-Israeli treaty of which he was one of the architects. He is likely to be a deeply disappointed man, for President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon - with the apparent consent of the other eight delegates to the reconciliation conference here - is preparing to set off for Washington, Riyadh and Damascus to seek agreement for a separate military accord between his country and Israel that will wipe out most, if not all, the advantages that Israel gained from the original pact.

Even Mr Pierre Gemayel, the Phalangist leader, and Mr Camille Chamoun of the right-wing National Liberal Party, have given their tacit approval to the President's tour after agreeing in the conference that the treaty signed by Mr Kimche and Lebanon's representative on May 17 is no longer workable.

Mr Gemayel will tell President Reagan that he wants a new pact, based on a Syrian formula - details of which were revealed in *The Times* yesterday - that would guarantee southern Lebanon as well as northern Israel from attack.

It was as well that the conference here had agreed on something by yesterday morning. For by midday delegates had turned their minds to the bombing of the Israeli barracks in Tyre and to Israel's subsequent retaliation.

On the fifteenth floor of the Intercontinental Hotel here Druze militia leaders were screaming instructions by telephone to their anti-aircraft gunners under attack in the Aley Mountains, while the Druze military commander picked up a pile of maps containing details of Druze positions in the Chouf and left at speed for Geneva airport for a flight to Damascus.

Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, indignantly demanded to know why the Israeli Air Force was bombing Druze-held areas of Lebanon. His men later conceded that the Israelis had hit at least three artillery positions controlled by Lebanese Communist Party.

Mr Gemayel refused to make any comment at all - perhaps a wise precaution in the circumstances - but he could only be grateful that all the delegates had agreed during the morning that they would restrain their respective militias and try to maintain the ceasefire in Lebanon.

Since all had reached a measure of agreement over the "freezing" of the May 17 accord with Israel, the continuation of the ceasefire was the one immediate benefit to emerge from the conference, which has at least broken down some of the walls of hatred between the rival families of Lebanon.

The conference here has in fact adjourned rather than concluded. All the delegates have agreed to return to Geneva on November 14 for further talks. By then, Mr Reagan's reaction to the setting aside of the May 17 agreement will be known.

It is now up to the US to decide whether it should support a Lebanese Government that wishes to renegotiate the pact with Israel, or an Israeli Government that insists the original pact is sacrosanct.

Most of the delegates believe that even if America's response turns out to be an obvious one - Mr Reagan is unlikely to support Lebanon at Israel's expense - it will none the less prove to be highly instructive.

US preparing huge strike, Tass says

From Richard Owen, Moscow

As Israel retaliated with air strikes in Lebanon after the bomb attack on Israeli headquarters at Tyre, the Kremlin warned the United States "in all seriousness" not to expand its "armed interference" in Lebanon.

A Tass statement, intended to be authoritative, said the Reagan Administration was planning a large scale military operation in Lebanon to carry out a huge strike against Lebanese national patriotic forces. Tass said Washington had supported Israeli aggression to consolidate the American military presence in the Middle East.

The statement made no direct reference to the Geneva talks on Lebanon or the bomb attack in Tyre. It said the US had elevated international terrorism to the level of state policy as its unprovoked attack on Grenada proved, and was only pretending to make peace in Lebanon.

Moscow had repeatedly warned Washington not to increase its military involvement in Lebanon, but has always stopped short of direct intervention on behalf of Syria, Russia's chief ally in the region. The Kremlin has also taken an ambiguous attitude toward the beleaguered Palestinian leader, Mr Yassir Arafat.

E German physicist arrested

From Mohsin Ali Washington

Alfred Zehe, a 44-year-old East German physicist, was arrested on espionage charges by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Boston on Thursday.

This is the first time that an East German national has been arrested on spy charges in the United States.

The FBI said that Herr Zehe was attending a scientific conference in Boston. His arrest followed a two-year investigation by the FBI and the Naval Investigative Service.

Herr Zehe has no diplomatic immunity and if convicted could face up to life imprisonment. The FBI said that investigation indicated that he was affiliated with the East German Ministry of State Security, which collects foreign intelligence.

He made contact in October 1982, with an American civilian employee of the United States Navy, and had requested classified documents dealing with military technology. He was, however, unaware that the American was cooperating with the FBI and the Naval Investigative Service.

Since 1976 Herr Zehe, who is married, has been living in Mexico as an exchange scholar at the University of Puebla.

CIA given backing on Nicaragua

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

The Senate has voted to approve continued aid for covert operations by the Central Intelligence Agency.

However, a federal judge in San Francisco has ordered the Administration to investigate the agency's activities there on the grounds that the Administration is violating the US Neutrality Act by supporting paramilitary operations against Nicaragua.

The Senate vote has been welcomed by the Administration, which was angered by an earlier decision by the House of Representatives to approve only overt assistance to Central American countries trying to stop arms flowing from Nicaragua and Cuba to left-wing guerrillas.

The Senate action however would provide only \$19m (£12.5m) of the \$50m that the Administration had requested for the covert operations. The funds approved would probably last for less than six months. A Senate-House conference committee must try to work out a compromise.

The Senate vote followed a statement by President Reagan on Thursday that he had no plans to carry out a Grenada-style invasion of Nicaragua or any other country in the Caribbean-Central American region.

New Premier

Rarotonga (Reuters) - The Cook Islands have elected a new Parliament, giving the Democratic Party led by Sir Thomas Davis a two-seat majority over the party of the outgoing Premier, Mr Geoffrey Henry.

Refusing to learn the tragic lessons of Lebanon

Geriatrics with blood on their hands

From Robert Fink, Geneva

When the first news of Israel's retaliation for the Tyre bombing reached Geneva yesterday, Colonel Fayad, the Druze military commander, seized his telephone on the fifteenth floor of the Intercontinental Hotel and hooked himself in by radio circuit to his men in the Chouf mountains above Beirut.

Through the telephone line, he could actually hear the sound of the diving Israeli jets over the Lebanese town of Bhamouda. "Get your 120mm guns out of there," he shouted.

Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, emerged from the lift above the Hotel's lobby with a bemused expression on his face. "How do I know why they are hitting our areas?" he asked, with a shrug of his shoulders. "Ask them. I have nothing to do with the Tyre operation."

No more symbolic image could have been found of the impotence of Lebanon's politicians - indeed, of all politicians - in the face of the ferocious and powerful forces at work. A week before the factions decided to reconcile themselves, suicide bombers

had blasted away the confidence of the multinational force in Beirut by slaughtering almost 300 soldiers and producing a new American-Israeli understanding, a realignment of US foreign policy which has placed it - or appears to have placed it - four-square behind that of Israel.

And yesterday, as the delegates to the reconciliation conference here tried to freeze the Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal agreement while preventing the country's partition, another suicide bomber set in motion a bloody train of events which may well prompt the Israelis to close the Aull River line and cut the south off from the rest of the country.

Within just two weeks, the volcano which has erupted in Lebanon has had a cataclysmic effect both on the regional powers and the superpowers. The bombing of American Marines and French paratroopers 13 days ago was a declaration of war on the Western forces in Lebanon, not just by the militants of Shia Islam - who assuredly drove the vehicles which wrought such destruction - but, by logical extension, all those militias in

Lebanon and the nations outside which wish to see the humiliation of America's influence in the Middle East.

Most of these groups - be they Palestinians, Syrians, Lebanese leftists, or Iranians - already regard the Israelis as their enemies, and so yesterday's attack merely emphasized the identification of Israel with America.

But it has done more than that. It has helped to drive the US and Israel into common cause against the enemy which they can not identify. Thus America threatened retaliation against the bombers of the Marine base without being certain of their identity; thus Israel started its retaliation yesterday with an attack on Lebanese leftist positions in the Druze-controlled Aley and Chouf regions - from which particular areas the bombings almost certainly did not originate.

But Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, the American Under-Secretary of State, would have approved. In Israel last week he was exploring the possibility of strategic cooperation between Israel and America over Lebanon and other Middle East states.

Anyone who listened to the Lebanese delegates here this

week - at least three of them semi-geriatrics with blood on their hands - should have realized that Lebanon is both a trap and an illusion, its sovereignty in pieces but the mirage of statehood just visible enough to persuade outside powers that advantage can be gained there.

Syria wished to ensure that Lebanon remains Arab, Israel wants to turn into an ally of the West - although its president no longer has majority support.

The Syrians use America's presence to frighten the Russians - to induce them to sell more sophisticated weapons to Damascus. The Israelis point to the Soviet presence in Syria and suggest to the Americans, apparently with success, that here lies the great Middle East conspiracy.

In this collision of interests, allies are betrayed on both sides. Just as Israel abandoned the Lebanese Christian Phalangists to its fate, once it became obvious that a truly Phalangist and friendly government in Lebanon was outside Israel's reach, so Syria has turned on the Palestinian guerrillas it is pledged to protect, has torn apart the guerrilla movement

and is, even now, destroying its last independence. Syria wants to create a new status quo in Lebanon, which would involve a military agreement between Lebanon and Israel and which needs a PLO submissive to Syria's demands. Damascus would like to clear the way for a potential understanding with the United States - although Washington seems unable, or unwilling, to grasp the fact - and so Mr Yassir Arafat is to be destroyed as well.

Amid this brokerage, the poor of Lebanon - be they the disinherited Christians of the mountains or the mass of impoverished Shia Muslims with their wretched "martyrs" - count for nothing.

Violence, not the dialogues of Geneva, controls events in Lebanon. If Israel trapped in the bloodshed of its occupation amid enemies far more radical than the Palestinians ever were, attacks Syria, then Israeli aircraft will become targets for Soviet missile crews.

If America takes its retaliation on the Shia extremists of Baalbek, US planes, too, will come within range of Soviet rockets.



Rocket duel: Palestinian supporters of Mr Arafat fire a Soviet missile at rebel Palestinians camped near Tripoli, Lebanon.

The day America invaded Grenada

Cubans tell their story

From Richard Williams, Havana

When the men injured in Grenada arrived at Havana's 540m showpiece Hermanos Amecijeras Hospital, they were bloodied and unkempt, their eyes blank, as if in deep shock. Now, in crisp pyjamas, surrounded by magazines and Japanese television sets in the light, cheerful ward they seemed anxious to talk about their experiences.

Everisto Garcia says he was woken up at 3 am by a friend who heard the planes coming. For several hours they kept watch until, at dawn, the 82nd Airborne Division started to fall from the sky on to the tarmac at Point Salines Airport.

Aged 50 and the father of seven children, Garcia was the foreman of a group of building workers at the airport. He and the dozen others sleeping in quarters at the airport in the early morning of October 25 - had no weapons, so they left the hut and fled towards the woods as the shooting started. When some of them ran back to rescue a wounded friend, they were fired on. Two were killed and

Garcia received a pair of bullet wounds, one in a lung. For his first 24-hours in US custody, he said, no doctor had attended him. He spent some of the time lying face down in the sun, hands behind his head, under guard.

Leutenant-Colonel Glaurver Torrac, aged 45, an armaments specialist, was one of the Ministry of Defence advisers on the island. When the attack came he fired back, but soon ran out of ammunition; then he was hit by grenade shrapnel in his shoulders. "We were captured when there was no possibility of going on," he told me. Two of his comrades had been killed.

Torrac was subsequently interrogated four times concerning his function on the island. One of the interrogations was in uniform, he said, but the other three were civilians. "Maybe they were CIA agents." The interrogations did not last long, but one led to an argument. "We had an ideological confrontation," Torrac said. "The American had the idea that we were not a free people. I

told him that he had a novel conception of what it means to be free, and that I was proud to be a citizen of the first free country of America."

Ayda Osorio, a 30-year-old secretary with the Ministry of the Interior claimed that she had refused an offer by a US interrogator of political asylum in the US. She said she and several fellow prisoners, had been blindfolded and made to stand against a wall while a squad of Marines cocked their rifles in what she described as "a mock execution". She claimed that the prisoners had been allowed to eat only once a day, and that they had eaten from their own stores rather than from US rations.

Adriano Contreras, a 31-year-old fork lift truck driver, fought for five hours in the area around his quarters at the airport until he took a painful wound in the foot. When the US forces landed about 300 yards away, he had quickly been issued with an AK 47 rifle and 240 rounds of ammunition. It was not a weapon he had handled before.

US reacts to attack with anger and alarm

From Our Own Correspondent Washington

The Reagan Administration reacted with anger and alarm, to the latest suicide bombing and Israel's swift retaliatory raid. It appeared to underscore what General Paul Kelley, Commander of the US Marine Corps, has been saying in Congressional testimony all this week - that it is practically impossible to guarantee the protection of troops or installations against such attacks.

The spate of the Israeli response drew admiring comments from some officials, particularly in the Pentagon, who noted that the US had still not decided how it would answer the bombing of the Marine headquarters in Beirut. However, it was pointed out that the Israelis had not waited to find out who was responsible, but had simply exacted retribution in two massive air strikes in the central Lebanese mountains.

UN awaits report from envoy

From Zoriana Pysariwsky New York

The UN General Assembly was awaiting the return today of Señor Diego Cordovez, the Secretary-General's special envoy sent to report on the crisis in Grenada.

In a resolution deploring the American-led invasion adopted on Wednesday, the Assembly called on Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the Secretary-General, to report back within 72 hours.

The Assembly will then debate a forward-looking resolution drafted by Trinidad and Tobago envisaging a Commonwealth security presence and a broad-based Grenadian interim administration to oversee elections.

Señor Cordovez has taken with him a group of legal experts and left behind the military advisors, emphasizing the UN's intention to focus on the future constitutional position in Grenada rather than dwell on the military considerations.

UN officials emphasized that his mission was to look into the present situation rather than pass judgement on America's action. Critics say the Secretary-General's interpretation of the mandate makes it clear that he does not wish to clash with Washington.

The Assembly's resolution was endorsed by 108 countries while nine voted against and 27, including Britain, abstained.

Mr Sonny Ramphal, Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, was due to meet Señor Peres de Cuellar late yesterday

Palestinian rebels shell PLO camps

Tripoli (Reuters) - Palestinian rebels rained shells and rockets on two refugee camps yesterday as Mr Yassir Arafat the Palestinian Liberation Organization leader, fought to defend his last stronghold in Lebanon.

Security sources said 25 fighters were killed and about 70 wounded as the battle that could decide the future influence of the PLO entered its second day.

The casualties brought the toll from the latest fighting between rival PLO factions to more than 85 dead and 330 wounded.

Witnesses said the camps held by forces loyal to Mr Arafat just north of Tripoli came under heavy shell and rocket attack from Syrian-held positions to the north and east.

Lebanese television said about 25 shells and rockets were fired every minute in one sector of the battle.

The camps are Mr Arafat's last stronghold in Lebanon

since losing his guerrilla empire in the south under the thrust of the Israeli invasion last year.

In Geneva the International Red Cross said hundreds of civilians had been killed or wounded in indiscriminate shelling. Lebanese television said the battle could prove to be decisive "with Lebanese civilians again paying the price."

Most of Thursday's casualties were civilians who died when the fighting spilled over into Tripoli and other northern Lebanese towns.

The Syrian-backed rebels encircling the Baddawi and Nahr al-Bared Camps appeared to gain ground yesterday. At one point the two sides clashed in frantic hand-to-hand fighting almost on the camps perimeters.

The rebels captured key positions on the slopes of the small and scrubby Mount Turbul, overlooking loyalist positions.

Arafat ignores fire to condemn Syria

Baddawi, Lebanon (AFP) - Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader, yesterday accused Syria of waging his death so as to gain control of the Palestinian movement.

Ignoring the shellfire that shook the building around him in the Baddawi camp, north of Tripoli, he said: "The Syrians want to eliminate me because they know that no one, except my own people, can control me."

"What is happening now is the result of a deal between the Syrians and the Americans. The Syrians guaranteed they could liquidate the PLO and the Palestinians in Lebanon."

Syria's dream, he said, was always to control the PLO. "Now they want a new PLO that they can use like a pawn on a chess board." They wanted to occupy both Baddawi and the

Nahr el-Bared camp and were threatening a massacre like the one at the Sabra and Chatila camps last year.

When a shell crashed a dozen yards from the building, Mr Arafat urged reporters to leave for their own safety, but he continued to answer questions despite deafening artillery fire. Several armed bodyguards and three drivers waited outside.

"They're attacking us from all directions. They're dipping their hands in the blood of our children and women. They want to subdue us and control the Palestinian will," he said.

"For the past 48 hours, we have been bombarded by Syrian and Libyan tanks and artillery as well as the Syrian-controlled Palestine Liberation Army and Palestinians who are puppets of Arab regimes."



Arafat besieged: Under attack from all directions.

Pertini visits Beirut unit

From John Earle, Rome

President Pertini yesterday visited the 2,000-strong Italian contingent of the peace force in Beirut. The President chose November 4 because it is Armed Forces Day, instituted after the First World War to commemorate victory and remember the dead.

The President brought a decoration for the Italian commander, General Franco Angioni, and a gift of red wine for the soldiers, which com-

plemented the lunch he had with them.

He told them he was proud of them, serving in "the most exposed barracks of the Italian Army". Afterwards, he wanted to go for a walk along one of Beirut's streets, but was discouraged by Lebanese security men.

On arrival for his one-day visit, President Pertini was welcomed by General Angioni and the commanders of the US, French and British contingents.

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THE ARTS

Television

Art for heart's sake

Adolescents frequently give such pain that it is quite easy to forget that they inhabit an age band where it is possibly felt most keenly. Farrukh Dhondy's recollection is sharp, keener perhaps because while teaching in Camberwell and Clapham he was learning, too.

Good At Art, on BBC 2 last night, was the first of six plays adapted from his short stories and it occupied its well-judged 35 minutes most satisfyingly even though its denouement of disillusion was discernible early on.

Fariz is a talented Pakistani boy doing A-level art, and endearing the slings and arrows of paler classmates who lack his seriousness as well as his talent, under the guidance of Mr Coles who is about to retire and, it turns out, expire.

Mr Coles (John Justin) fears that his successor will be a "ubiquitous left-wing tinkerer" but his apprehension proves misplaced. In comes Salim, an Indian with a stormy political past that denies him his home country but no obtrusive propagandist.

He, too, recognizes Fariz's talent and encourages him to try oils. Fariz does so, using as a model a gorgeous classmate,



Teenage love: Tanveer Ghani as Fariz, Linda Slater as Kim

Kim, hoping that his canvas will convey the passion his heart cannot speak.

The portrait is a success, especially with Salim, who congratulates him on capturing Kim's "half old lady, half Lolita" look and takes his admiration to the ultimate by buying it in the school art auction.

It is in Salim's home that Fariz, en route to Mr Coles's funeral, finds it. He also finds there, Kim in a state of deshabille, obviously quite at home and more in a morning after than a mourning mood.

Fariz realizes that her previously expressed interest in the East and in curry recipes was not inspired by himself.

And that was that - a little essay on young love, sharply observed, believable, and well-directed by Horace Ove. All the cast did well, particularly Salmaan Peer as Salim, Tanveer Ghani, as Fariz, and Linda Slater as Kim the eye-fell. Peter Ansoor produced and it seems that one Friday slot could be diverting for the next few weeks.

Dennis Hackett

WEEKEND CHOICE

And the Queen Passed By (tomorrow, BBC 1, 4.35pm) is television's equivalent of Stopford's *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead*, which imagined what the supporting cast were up to when the kings, queens and princes were hogging centre-stage. Jenny Barracough's documentary respectfully relegates the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to the wings, turning the spotlight on *hol polloi* who prepared for, or were involved in, or merely watched the recent royal tour of Jamaica, the United States and Canada.

"What is one of the things you don't do when you meet the Queen?", asks the Girl Scout leader. "Burp," says the wise head on young shoulders. What was the horrendous social gaffe an American dignitary made? He touched the royal back. What is it that banqueting British dab at which Americans wipe? Their mouths. And what do you do if you want to inflict eye-numbing boredom on royal visitors? Slowly and endlessly rotate in the Kwakwaka'wakw fertility dance. Miss Barracough has extracted 40 minutes of sheer delight from what, presumably,

were off-cuts from royal tour film footage.

Some of the torpor that Jane Austen put into Lady Bertram has infected others in the cast in the first episode of a six-part dramatization of *Mansfield Park* (tomorrow, BBC 2, 10.10 pm). Anna Massey's pin-sharp Mrs Norris does not go down with it, and there is every indication that the Crawfords (Jackie Smith-Wood and Robert Burge) will escape it, too. With the unsatisfactory child performers out of the way, things ought to improve in what is undoubtedly a very pretty and textually respectful projection of the Austen classic.

An Austen-esque type of limited society, not eighteenth-century but twentieth, is the subject-matter of *Some Tame Gazelle* (tonight, Radio 4, 8.30 pm), adapted by Joan O'Connor from Barbara Pym's gently witty book. The spinster sisters, whose hearts flutter privately in a world circumscribed by clergy and librarians, are appealingly played by Ruth Goring and Jane Wenham.

Peter Davalle

Sister Ignatius Ambassadors

When I saw Christopher Durang's off-Broadway double bill on its home ground last year, the first piece struck me as a feeble revue sketch and the second, fully entitled *Sister Mary Ignatius Explains It All For You*, as a venomously funny revenge fantasy.

My opinion remains unaltered so far as *Mr Actor's Nightmare* is concerned. As you have already surmised, this is the one about the man who finds himself trapped on a stage and gagging his way through a play he has never rehearsed. To twist the knife, the victim is not even an actor (so why call him *Mr Actor*?), and he has to cope not with one, but four unknown plays. There could be some fun in scrambling *Private Lives* with *Hamlet* and *Endgame*, but Mr Durang merely takes them one after the other.

Things momentarily pick up when Pinge finds himself confronting an executioner with a most un-dreadlike axe as *Bolt's* Sir Thomas More. "He'll never give in to the King", chorus his admirers (including Maria Aitken as a cowed mother bombarding the Tower with home-made custards). "I might, I might," Pinge yells; but to no avail.



Maria Aitken and Giles Garnett: rewards for right answers

Donald Cooper

After the interval, Miss Aitken returns as the serenely sadistic Sister Mary Ignatius, clad in full battle dress of Our Lady of the Perpetual Sorrows, to deliver the goods on hell and damnation, supported by a smug seven-year-old pupil, Giles Garnett, who is rewarded with sweets for getting the right answers.

She begins with a quick guide to the universe and goes on to nail down most human activities as mortal sin, and makes it clear that there are still plenty of unbaptized pre-cumecumenical infants slopping it out in Purgatory.

She is briefly thrown off her

stride when a group of her old pupils invade the platform with a subversive Christian pageant, followed by revenged confessions of homosexuality, abortions, and alcoholic wife-beating. However, Sister Mary promptly restores order by diving into her habit and gunning the rebels down, leaving one miserable survivor vainly raising his hand for permission to go to the lavatory.

Mr Durang had a Roman Catholic upbringing, and without question he has written this piece from the gut. But just as Mary O'Malley's *Once A Catholic* fell flat in New York, so this

off-Broadway equivalent seems to have shed its teeth in the transfer. The subject may be international, but the effect of anglicizing the text is to make the satire sound terribly obvious.

I prefer Miss Aitken's performance to that of the sharp-featured American predecessor. Apart from her skill in preserving ruthless high-comedy timing through a soft Irish brogue, there is also the inherent irony of hearing this life-hating doctrine from the lips of a radiant beauty.

Irving Wardle

Dial M for Murder Vaudeville

"We discovered your husband had been spending large numbers of pound notes all over the place," says Peter Adamson significantly, having made a memorandum of the evening's most unintentionally funny line: "I'm a police officer". Those were the days to have a few pound notes.

Dial M for Murder was first produced in 1952, within a few months of *The Mousetrap*, and few who saw both infant productions at the time can have foreseen that the one whose life was despaired of would rival *Methusalem*.

Frederick Knott's plot carries such a pleasant aroma of its date that I am surprised Allan Davis's revival did not keep it in period, instead of leaving it in the temporal and social limbo peculiar to stage plays of the provincial rep. A thousand

pounds is still thought adequate to buy a hit-man, settling a debt at the grocer's in cash is thought suspicious, yet the little woman, uses a battery wireless (would that be the expression?) to keep her company for a lonely evening sticking her tennis player husband's press cuttings in his scrapbook.

Bound until death then do part - in the usual fashion, until he kills her from jealousy and impatience to inherit her money - are Hayley Mills and Simon Ward, who are not only good box office but better cast than big names often are. She wears her lovely outfits like a stylish prisoner and affects the only just-perceptibly slurred consonants of a lady who has never needed to ask where her next Gordon's and tonic was coming from.

He successfully embodies a type that I would have met in my Knightsbridge local if I had known it 30 years ago, but am glad I did not. And so does the old acquaintance he saw there,

Jan Ffinoff wearing suede shoes, a co-respondent moustache, and the look of a clubman who owes 15 weeks' rent in Belize Park.

For all its absurdity, the murder scene is as much fun as ever, involving (you will remember) Miss Mills entering a darkened room in a nightdress to answer a prearranged phone call with her murderer awaiting his cue. What follows, when the guilty man progressively rethinks his scenario after appalling unexpected developments and suffers the indignity of having a thriller-writer (Vincent Marzello) reinvent his own plot, is equally entertaining, even if, as in so many thrillers, you need to be Einstein not to have to take the twists on trusts.

It is a relief when Mr Adamson, after demonstrating how X returned the key before he came in, and the key that Y took out of X's pocket and returned to Z's handbag was X's own latchkey, mutters: "I didn't get it straight away". But that is his business, not ours.

Intermittent rewriting (the heroine is now called Margot instead of Sheila, though Tony, I happily note, is still judged fashionable) has had no effect on the wordy original's surely contrived big scenes offset by leisurely exposition in Victorian style: razor-sharp direction would have thrilled audiences instead of just pleasing them. But I think it will do that much.

Anthony Masters

Concert

BBCSO/Haitink

Bernard Haitink on Thursday appeared on the stage of the Barbican concert hall for the first time, but that small step was eclipsed by his giant leap, announced earlier, of becoming music director of the Royal Opera in 1988, succeeding Sir Colin Davis, who leaves in 1986. Perhaps in five years Haitink will bring to his operatic performances what I have sometimes felt they lacked: the same total command, conviction, and supremely musical excitement that characterize his symphonic performances.

His rare appearance with the BBCSO served to remind us how effortlessly that conviction is achieved in music he knows intimately: in Schubert's C major symphony Haitink makes no fuss about precisely inter-relating the tempi in the first movement, but the hard-driven Allegro emerges naturally out of the open in Andante (which was a little stolid, perhaps, in this account) and romps exultantly away, still under firm control, in the final acceleration.

Haitink brought to this orchestra something it often lacks: sense of rhythmic unity and coordinated impetus, sustained through the scherzo and finale with surmounting energy. The tutti textures tend to be thick, the attack too fuzzy for my taste; but the translucent strands of wind writing in the slow movement were beautifully clarified. Was it my imagination, or had the removal of all those overhead bulbs in the hall during the summer given an extra brightness to the wind playing?

That was also noticeable in Berg's Chamber Concerto, a work that has often featured in small scale BBC concerts but which last night sounded unusually fresh.

Nicholas Kenyon

Patrick Gibbs on

"...inspired comic creation."

Zelig

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Radio Reality politik

Undoubtedly *Wives and Daughters* the classic serial which ended two Sundays ago, was a hard act to follow, epitomizing as it did a society not so far distant as to be unrecognizable - one indeed which in many of its attitudes and values still lingers on. We may even be inclined to think that if more of it lingered, or if its return could be arranged, the world would be a better place. At all events, our Man in Havana (Radio 4, Sundays, repeating Fridays; director, Brian Miller) starts off with the disadvantage of replacing an undoubted winner; worse than that, it brings to Sunday evenings something decidedly less reassuring.

Elizabeth Gaskell told of a community essentially ordered and at peace with itself; the disruptive elements - Cynthia

Kirkpatrick, Mr Preston - are not really felt to be part of it; though we know that the new Mrs Gibson is a woman of exceptional self-preoccupation and a good deal of latent malice, we also know that her surroundings will never permit her to do the damage of which in other circumstances she might be capable.

What a contrast with Graham Greene's *Wormold*, a man of average goodwill who finds himself, with the help of some inertia and a not very pressing need for more money, enroled as a secret agent. But here the circumstances of his environment, far from neutralizing his capacities for damage, in fact take hold of the mild deceptions he employs to maintain his credibility as an agent, and turn them into a bloody reality. This, I suppose, is a very much closer approximation to the experience - personal or vicarious - of most of us in 1983 than is the life of Hollingsford: chaos is always a breath away, serious strife more probable than peace. No wonder we prefer the view from 1864.

As far as it has gone - two episodes out of three - the adaptation by Gregory Evans has been successful in conveying this view of the world, although I have to admit that it would be a pretty disastrous version that did anything else. On the debit side there is some sense of undue compression, while the tone of voice in which Greene expressed himself, and which gives such an edge, has not fully survived the translation to radio. The story, the structure of *Our Man in Havana* is there, but the taste is a bit flat and uninteresting.

The taste of Ray Gosling - which I suppose one might call the Worcestershire sauce of Radio 4 - is there in full strength or more in *Not Exactly in his Footsteps* (Tuesdays, Radio 4; producer, Alastair Wilson), which is a repeat with variations of the tour undertaken by J. B. Priestley 50 years ago and described in *English Journey*.

Like the Sunday serial, these six "lurches round England" also have some recent competition to contend with, this time in the well-filled shape of Tom Vernon. His *Fat Man on a Roman Road* was both in format and subject matter so similar that I wonder how the two series came to be placed so close to one another. Yet surely the hectic roller-coaster Gosling style is such worlds away from the more portly Vernon manner. The latest *Fat Man* seemed to me to be freewheeling somewhat and occasionally falling off into self-parody.

David Wade

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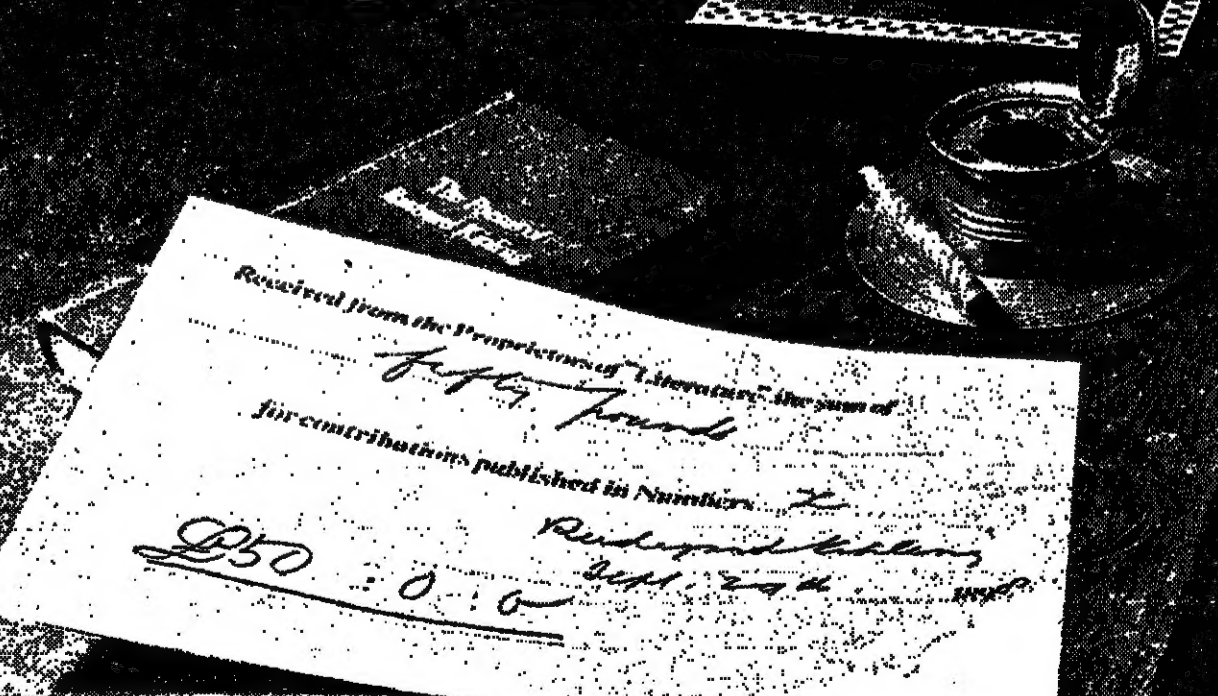
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J. M. Coetzee, for example, who has just won the 1983 Booker McConnell Prize. Part of *Life and Times of Michael K* was published in the TLS six weeks ago.

In the TLS during November:

- Anthony Burgess on Chaplin
- D.J. Enright on Milton
- Lawrence Gowing on Caravaggio
- Alec Cairncross on Keynes
- Craig Raine on Kipling

TLS

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SPORTING DIARY

With Watford to Bulgaria

Stepping out of the lift into the huge lobby of the capitalistic, Japanese-sponsored Vitosha Hotel in Sofia - part of the computer liaison for the rag trade exports to Italy - I was greeted by an earnest Bulgarian student. Was I Sir Stanley Rous? Evidently his enthusiasm to obtain the autograph of that doyen of world soccer outstripped his arithmetic. Though the war and the test of journalism may be exacting, I am almost half the age of the grand old man who, at 88, nevertheless trips around the globe with the vigour of the days when he refereed FA Cup finals. Sir Stanley is vice president of Watford, having taught French at the local grammar school before moving to the FA as secretary. Such is the esteem for his years as FIFA president, in times before the World Cup became corrupted by money and politics, that he was the most photographed member of the Watford party, whose young, inexperienced team gained a remarkable victory in extra time over Levski Spartak on Wednesday night. After being awarded Bulgaria's highest sporting honour, their commemorative Olympic Medal, Sir Stanley received a standing ovation from many of the terrace spectators among the 55,000 crowd at the match. On December 7 he will reply to the toast to the guests at the banquet following the Oxford v Cambridge century soccer match at Watford. When Watford's charter flight was diverted by fog from Luton to Manchester at 1 a.m., he looked livelier than some of the teenage players.

It was the misfortune of one number of party, directly hanging money at the black-market rate, to discover as his accomplice disappeared over his horizon that he had been given not Bulgarian leva, but Greek drachmas. At four to the pound instead of the official two and a half leva, the drachma he now had was worth about five pence. The Bulgarians are adroit manipulators of their financial hardship, the average monthly salary being 150 leva (£60). The latest joke is that when the President recently visited Indian Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, she offered him the parting gift of a magician. "No thank you," he replied, "we already have thousands of them: they earn 150 leva a month and spend 1,000."



"Great result! We got 498 of them. They got 367 of ours."

Silver spooned

Terry Moule, the osteopath and physiotherapist who has righted the injuries of many notable sportsmen, including Roger Utley, Sebastian Coe and Gerry Francis, has been part of the success achieved by Fatima Whitbread, beaten for the javelin gold medal in this summer's world championships on the final throw, and last week voted Woman Athlete of the Year. Besides treating Fatima for back and shoulder problems, Moule has for two years advised her on fitness and diet: she will go to the Olympics as one of the few competitors aiming for a medal in the explosive throwing, jumping and lifting events who has not resorted to drugs. When Moule was invited by *Woman's Own* to contribute articles for their readers' benefit on Fatima's ability to put her weight where she wanted it, he had to point out that housewives would require a slightly different programme. Otherwise they too would be in the Olympics. His business, however, is not exclusively athletic: he is a partner in a restaurant just opened in Covent Garden, aptly named Spitz, which is more likely to appease than ease his patients.

A rum do

I have just received David Gower's book, co-written with Derek Hodgson and published by Collins, *Heroes and Contemporaries*. Gower captures the extraordinary contradictions in Boycott's character which lie at the heart of the present Yorkshire controversy. He relates that in Bristol on one occasion, Boycott drank which Gower was sampling, screwed his face up and pronounced: "No wonder you play like you do. If I drank that bloody stuff, I'd play some damn shots too." But he adds that Boycott has further admitted: "If I could add your shots to my brain, I would be an incredible player." Perhaps if Boycott had been able to persuade himself to take the occasional rum or two, he might have been able to get his act better together off the field.

David Miller

What a difference a year makes

Richard Owen on Brezhnev, the Kremlin's yesterday man

Moscow. As the Soviet leadership assemblies today in the Kremlin to mark the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, most observers will cast their minds back to this time last year, when President Brezhnev made one of his last appearances. Shortly afterwards he walked stiffly and painfully up on to the top of the mausoleum, standing for over two hours in the bitter cold, to watch the tanks rumble by under a clear blue sky. Within days he was dead. And we were all back on Red Square for the funeral ceremonies. The tributes poured in, not least from the man who succeeded him, Yuri Andropov. Reflecting on Mr Brezhnev's fate since then, it is hard not to think of Shelley's "Traveller from an Antique Land" and his tale of a "half dead, shattered visage" on the sands. The man who ruled Russia for nearly two decades is scarcely mentioned. Gone are the obligatory daily references to his wartime exploits and postwar wisdom: the giant portraits were all taken down and those once familiar features no longer stare down from boardings and buildings. Where Khrushchev officials used to say "As Leonid Brezhnev has so rightly said," they now say: "As was noted at the twenty-sixth party congress."

Books and records of Mr Brezhnev's speeches can still be found in the shops, and a plaque on No. 26 Kutuzovskiy Prospekt records that he lived there. A town, a district of Moscow and an atomic reactor are named after him (the latter much in the news lately, thanks to the Arctic emergency).

But these are the equivalent of Ozymandias's trunkless legs of stone, besides which nothing remains. The extravagant personality cult with which Russians lived every day now seems distant and faintly ridiculous and is not recalled with any great regret. Most people - from intellectuals to factory workers - seem to agree with Mr Andropov that a new style of austerity and hard work is called for, and that the "luxury" and "drift" of the later Brezhnev years are to blame for Russia's problems.

What is remarkable is that Mr Andropov has managed to give this impression without completely dismantling the monuments Mr Brezhnev erected to himself, and without even overtly blaming his predecessor at all. Most Kremlin leaders praise their predecessors and then bury them. But Mr Brezhnev has not become a non person, consigned to oblivion like Khrushchev or unmentionable like Stalin. What strikes Russians is not that the statue has been pulled down, but that fragments are allowed to remain.

According to some reports, the Politburo did consider a resolution blaming Russia's ills - particularly its economic difficulties - on Mr Brezhnev personally. The suggestion was reportedly turned down by Mr Andropov, who wants to end the cycle of self-glorified power followed by disgrace and oblivion. Moreover, despite his careful moves toward change, and his fresh political style, Mr Andropov has continued many of the Brezhnev policies, with variations: the opening to China, giving priority to the armed forces

and military interests, and the food programme are all evidence of continuity as well as change. Yet this failure to make a clean break with the past means that much of the Brezhnev legacy lingers on, obstructing the kind of reforms Mr Andropov knows are needed. Most of the opposition comes from entrenched bureaucrats who own their incomes to Brezhnev and regard his protégé, Mr Konstantin Chernenko, as their mouthpiece. Mr Andropov had purged several senior Brezhnevites as part of his stern campaign against high level corruption, but has been unable or unwilling to bring many of them to book. The most striking case is that of Mr Nikolai Shcholkov, the former interior minister, who allegedly presided over an unrecorded era of police corruption and embezzlement. He was sacked, but has still not been put on trial, nor is he likely to be.

This leaves Andropov slowly getting a grip on the party and the country without substituting his own personality cult for that of Brezhnev. Some see his rather remote, almost faceless style of leadership as a clever ploy (not to say a positive relief) after Mr Brezhnev's ceaseless self-promotion. But other think it a political drawback in Russia - a country which expects to feel the smug of firm government from a highly visible strongman. Mr Andropov's reticence is attributed to his personal modesty and dislike of ostentation, but also to recurrent illnesses which

bode ill for his future plans, or at least for his ability to see them through. A further difficulty is that very little of the Andropov biography is susceptible to treatment by the image makers of the central committee. Some of the record is obscure: what, for example, did he really do in the "patristic" war against Finland in Karelia, and the rest lies in the files at the Lubyanka. It is not easy to create a colourful public image for a man who spent 15 years as head of the KGB, and the actually distributed rumours of his "liberal" western tastes in the arts have not been followed up.

Last month, *Pravda* referred to Mr Andropov for the first time as "leader" (*Rukovoditel*); but this has none of the resonance of *voyzd* or *boss*, the term used for Stalin. No portraits of Andropov's bespectacled, professorial features peer down on Moscow streets, no piles of his collected speeches lie unread on bookshop counters. It may be that Mr Andropov hopes that his period of rule, even if it proves to be transitional, will pave the way for historical changes so profound that the "Brezhnev era" will pale by comparison with the "Andropov era". The leading young Alyevs, Gigeri Romanov, Mikhail Gorbachev might continue the Andropov approach, treading a careful line between praising their predecessors and consigning them to oblivion. But they are all men who seem likely to enjoy the trappings of power in the Brezhnev manner: a past evidence suggests that Lenin will always appear to have had only one apostolic successor, the current Kremlin ruler. Hardly a comforting thought either for those who rule, or for those who hope to succeed them.

Mary Holland on next week's Thatcher-FitzGerald summit

After the Falklands, the real problem

The Irish government is being unusually coy about next week's meeting between Dr Garret FitzGerald and Mrs Margaret Thatcher. Officially, the Irish line is that the main purpose of Dr FitzGerald's trip is to put Anglo-Irish relations, which went badly astray after the Falklands crisis, back on course. Whatever one thinks of the Dublin government's stance at that time, nobody underestimates the damage that was done, particularly to Mrs Thatcher's tolerance of Irish politicians. It is hoped this meeting will signal that the Prime Minister has not only decided to forgive and forget but that she endorses the high level of cooperation between British and Irish civil servants which is again in operation.

Pressed as to what the two leaders will actually talk about, Irish politicians point to Common Market issues and Ireland's oil find. The one thing nobody wants to speculate about is what the Irish Premier will say about Northern Ireland. So discreet are they on this crucial area of mutual interest that some officials would even prefer that no joint communiqué should be issued after the meeting.

Yet everyone involved in charting the intricacies of Anglo-Irish relations knows that this is an extremely important meeting for Dr FitzGerald and for the republic's attitude to the North. The task facing the Irish Premier is formidable. At the very least he must try to convince Mrs Thatcher that the time is fast approaching when she should, once again, make Northern Ireland an issue of importance on the British political agenda. He will endeavour to convince her that Ulster is a problem which Britain can no longer hope to solve on her own.

If he can achieve that much during his private meeting with the British Prime Minister, Dr FitzGerald will return to Dublin a happy man. Even such modest encouragement from Mrs Thatcher would do much to bolster the confidence of



FitzGerald as seen by the Irish Times cartoonist Martyn Turner

politicians involved in the forum that they are engaged in a meaningful exercise and that their report, due to be published early next year, will not be rejected out of the British government. This is important because the forum is already subject to severe internal strains that

The mass killings that put psychiatry on trial

mind as substantially impairs his mental responsibility". The list of rulings is long and not always instructive. Part of the trouble is that psychiatrists do not like the 1957 definition of abnormality. One of the few points of agreement between defence and prosecution psychiatrists at the Nilsen trial has been that abnormality of mind is not a respectable clinical concept. "Personality disorder" is resented, but psychiatrists have great difficulty in fitting this into any of the 1957 categories, all of which are "very unsatisfactory". So argued Dr Paul Bowden, chairman of the forensic section of the Royal College of Psychiatrists and the prosecution's sole psychiatric witness. Dr Bowden then confused matters by agreeing that in September he had judged Nilsen not to be mentally abnormal but by October he had changed his mind. In September, he explained, he had assumed - as in "several hundred" other cases he had dealt with - that abnormality of mind was synonymous with mental disorder. By last month he had decided that the circumstances of the Nilsen case made it particularly important to distinguish between the two. After some invidious cross-examination, he concluded: "Then [in September] I meant what I said."

Much of the psychiatric evidence had this *Alice in Wonderland* air, fraught with philosophical and semantic difficulties and thick with tautology. When "free will" was mentioned, it elicited from Dr Patrick Galloway, one of the two distinguished forensic psychiatrists called by the defence, a "prompt request for definition and an equally

prompt abandonment of the question. Concepts such as intellectual awareness, self-control, moral responsibility, guilt, remorse and self-pity disappear into the psychiatric netherworld and reemerge - to the visible discomfort of the jury - strangely formless. Many of the diagnoses, particularly those offered by the defence, also had an elusive quality of hindsight and rationalization about them. Nilsen, it was argued, must have "depersonalized" his victims to be able to kill as he did and could have maintained a normal facade amidst gruesome conditions in his flat only by the mechanism of "dissociation". Perhaps this sort of analysis is inevitable in a discipline where symptoms are often logically indistinguishable from diagnoses. But it comes perilously close to a dressing-up of the ordinary layman's view that acts like Nilsen's are axiomatically indicative of disorder. As Dr Bowden categorized it critically: "The evidence of mental disorder is that he killed and the explanation of mental disorder is the killing." It was, he pointed out, a circular argument. Equally confusingly for the jury, Dr Bowden shared few of the "factual" findings on Nilsen's personality, such as paranoid tendencies and abnormal sexual development, diagnosed by Dr James MacKeith, the second defence psychiatrist and a colleague of Dr Bowden's at the Bethlem Royal and Maudsley hospitals. He also disagreed with Dr MacKeith on whether Nilsen suffered intrusive thoughts about assaulting children and incestuous fantasies about a relative, and whether he enjoyed

powdering the corpses of his victims and viewing them, with himself, in the mirror. Dr Bowden said Nilsen merely glanced at himself once in the mirror while dragging a corpse through his flat, and administered the powder for reasons of hygiene. And of Dr Galloway's "false-self" diagnosis he remarked: "As a theory it is impossible to refute. How can we refute the Oedipus complex?" Dr Galloway's reply was that the syndrome was "best diagnosed by someone with my particular interests". Sir Karl Popper, that fierce critic of scientific subjectivity, would no doubt have been delighted by both comments, not least for their tactical professional loyalty amidst signs of an alarming ideological divide. Despite four days of psychiatric evidence - roughly half the duration of the trial - it is debatable whether the jury was helped much on the key question of motive. The defence psychiatrists ascribed the issue, broadly, to Nilsen's disorder and said there was no motive the ordinary mind could understand. Dr Bowden merely paraphrased Nilsen's own statements about "an overwhelming desire to kill" - drawing from Mr Ivan Lawrence QC, Nilsen's counsel, the caustic reply: "Anybody can do that. You are the psychiatrist, trying to put together he has got a disordered mind."

Psychiatry has emerged from the Nilsen trial, as from the Sutcliffe trial, with mind on its face, its claims to objectivity tarnished and its methods savouring too much of casuistry. The law, meanwhile, has come out of the contact with psychiatry looking a bit of a dodo.

Should the two go on meeting like this? Viewed purely statistically multiple murder seems to be increasing, especially in the United States, suggesting that it may be in some way a product of a mass society. The courts need to respond by making better use of psychiatry or no use at all.

David Nicholson-Lord

Roy Strong Life with the Rev Wenceslas

It is a fact that animals, if one has them, dominate one's life. I never sought the two cats that determine mine. They arrived from nowhere over the fields and progressively took us over, in the end graciously allowing us to be their guests in a house now entirely arranged for them with myriad, smooches and pats, boxes and bowers and holes cut in practically everything to facilitate their passage. The surrender is total. The large, long-haired cat with doleful green eyes is called the Reverend Wenceslas Muff because, when reclining he resembles exactly Holla's engraving of a muff of the kind a lady would have carried in Caroline England. Wenceslas after the artist and his clerical bands he owes to his colour. The Lady Torte de Shell, of the white, black and ginger fur speaks for itself. Cats deserve interesting names and I've no time for anything called Ginger or Blackie. It's like calling a rose Shandy or Rita. Cecil Beaton's cat was called Timothy White, after the chemist I assume, a huge white creature that I remember arriving plonk on a bed in the middle of the night. John Schlesinger has a cat called Placido because it came through the front door simultaneously with his production of *Dominio in The Tales of Hoffman*.

The local farmer's wife oddly commemorated the recent royal birth by naming three farmyard cats Charles, Diana and William. One renaissance scholar, I recall, had a cat named after the fifteenth-century Neo-Platonic philosopher Marsilio Ficino. The late Dame Frances Yates, who was the nearest thing to Ficino come round again, was adopted in old age by a creature she called, somewhat unimaginatively, Puss. In her last years Puss dominated her existence. She used to plan her visits from her house at Claveston so that he wouldn't notice. Out this formidable lady would rush from the entrance opposite to the one to which she had lured the cat, only to find that it had torn its way round to the other side of the house and would be sitting looking up at her.

A. L. Rowse is the only person I know who used to ring up one of his cats from the United States. They apparently had lively interchanges. Although the telephone receiver has been held close to both our animals I have never been able to achieve this degree of communication. Ours seem to attract, however, quite an international correspondence from artists, scholars and members of the aristocracy, besides lavish gifts of toy birds and mice stuffed with catnip.

The author is Director of the Victoria & Albert Museum.

Looking for someone to blame in Poland

A major political trial in Poland at the moment would antagonize Western opinion, delay the lifting of sanctions and further alienate the Polish intelligentsia. The regime is aware of this, yet hard-liners in Moscow and in the Polish apparatus feel, in the good old party tradition, that it is necessary to uncover a conspiracy to blame for Poland's troubles. So far the regime is resisting, which explains continuing delays in bringing to trial four prominent members of the opposition accused of trying to overthrow the system by force: Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik, Henryk Wujec and Zbigniew Romaszewski, all members of the Committee for Social Self-Defence (KOR), which grew out of a committee set up to help workers in trouble after the riots of 1976. The hesitation of the regime becomes all the more understandable after reading the full text of the indictment, which has reached *The Times*. It looks fairly flimsy by Western standards and contains a lot of accusations that would be read as praise by fellow Poles and western opinion. Indeed, one of the lawyers is said to have remarked that in part it looks more like an inscription on a monument than an indictment.

For instance, the aims of KOR are correctly said to have included "exposing violations of legality and helping victims thereof... (and) a struggle for institutional guarantees of civic rights and freedoms". Wujec is said to have presented the state authorities with demands on pay, hours of work, labour privileges, independent unions and the right to strike.

Kuron is quoted calling for a struggle by independent social movements for parliamentary democracy, free elections and the "so-called process of Finlandization". In pursuit of these aims the accused are said to have conducted "organizational, propagandistic and training activities at variance with the interests of the Polish People's Republic, undermining the foundations of social order".

Much of this is somewhere near the truth. The accused were certainly against the system, like the majority of their countrymen, and they were very active organizers, thinkers and distributors of information. But the only thing that would justify the seriousness of the charges against them would be evidence that they had tried to overturn the system by force.

From my own acquaintance with two of the accused, Kuron and Michnik, I would be surprised if such evidence could be produced. They are both thoughtful people, who have been in opposition for a long time. They are aware of the realities of the system and they understand the security interests of the Soviet Union.

Their idea, as the indictment explains in part, was to mobilize social pressure against the system by

E. Box, the painter, is a favourite correspondent and she has painted the Lady Torte de Shell's portrait on the lid of a box, setting her amidst foliage and beneath a mysterious moon. The cats that she paints stare out from her canvases with human eyes. They roam through long grass, sit by the dozen in trees or perch on windowills, but always with eyes that look out. Hardly surprising really, as she doesn't like cats having a dog called Fred with literary correspondents in Leasing Blanch, who sends him skipping ropes and chocolate cigarettes.

E. Box's pictures quickly fit their way onto greetings cards. Their is a minor industry here, series of cards bearing everyday scenes from Stubby's white kitten on a velvet cushion to today's caricature.

As an animal the cat on the whole has been pretty unfashionable, certainly not an attribute of the establishment classes like the dog, as the history of portraiture abundantly tells. The present cat cult, I suppose, is a reversion to the way down via Grandville to Edward Lear, but my earliest memory of the cat as hero is Orlando, the marmalade cat, during the postwar period. Orlando has had a mighty progeny since, down to Nicola Bayley's *The Patchwork Cat*. Both, incidentally, epitomize the best in children's book illustration. A more prolific exponent of the present cat cult is the artist Martin Leman, who paints nothing but cats. A genuine primitive, he asks us to contemplate the cat as icon. He reduces them down to being mounds of fur brooding on a brick wall or by the seashore, or arising from a bed of formalized flowers.

What will the historian of the twentieth century make of this vast outpouring in worship of the cat? Not much, I would have thought, not more than the subjects that have evoked it in such beaming plenitude. In this we are victims of ourselves and not our animals.

The author is Director of the Victoria & Albert Museum.

Richard Davy

Adam Michnik trial delay

One of their slogans was: "Don't burn down the party committee building: set up your own committee." Perhaps this is compatible with the accusation that they "look steps to gain control over the wave of social discontent, especially demonstrations and strikes, directing them towards an escalation of political demands", but this is a long way from trying to overthrow the system by violence. In fact, it rather suggests the opposite. Oddly enough the writer of the indictment, who is named as Colonel Włodzisław Kubala, includes what looks like a warning that it may be difficult to control the course of the trial and make the accusations stick. The suspects, he says, categorically refuse to explain what they are doing, which makes it difficult to anticipate the line the defence will take and makes it impossible to verify its evidence and to adopt a stand on circumstances the suspects may have an opportunity to raise.

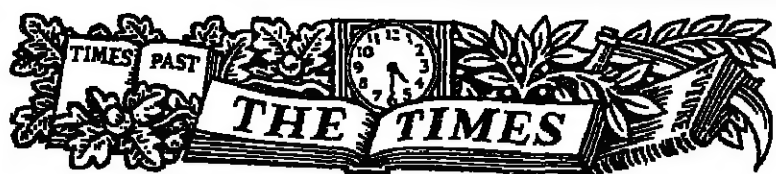
Kuron and Michnik certainly did some of the early groundwork for Solidarity by writing, organizing and building up networks of information linking workers in different parts of the country. They were thorns in the side of the regime. But they were by no means dominant in the formation and development of Solidarity. In fact, many people regarded them as rather marginal figures by the time Solidarity was at the height of its powers. To make them scapegoats for a movement of such size, diversity and autonomous momentum seems unlikely to contribute to a solution of Poland's problems.

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محكمة العدل



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE SYRIAN FACTOR

Tout comprendre, ce serait tout pardonner, said Mme de Staël. So many unpardonable things are going on in Lebanon that one hesitates to analyse them coolly, for fear of starting to condone them. Yet there is little moral value in not condoning them unless one does something to help bring them to an end, and before one can do that one has to try and understand what is going on.

The kamikaze attack in Tyre closely follows the pattern of those on the American and French contingents in Beirut, which in turn copied that of the attack on the American embassy last April. There is little doubt that the immediate perpetrators of these actions are Shiite extremists, thirsty for martyrdom and convinced that it awaits those who die striking a blow against the Zionist and Christian occupiers of Islamic land. They are probably Lebanese but clearly inspired if not directly instigated by revolutionary Iran - kindred spirits of those boy soldiers who have walked blithely into minefields on the plains of Khuzistan. Lebanon now boasts its own *hizballah*, or party of God - the name used by the agents of Khomeini's mob-rule in Iran - headed by a shadowy figure, Shaikh Muhammad Husain Fadhlallah, who is said to have close ties to Iran and to have given his blessing to the authors of the October 23 attacks on their last night in this world.

The precise relationship between this *hizballah* and the pro-Iranian dissident wing of "Amal", the Shiite militia, remains unclear. The Amal leader, Husain Musawi, holds court in Baalbek, surrounded by Iranian *hizballahs*, disclaiming responsibility for the attacks in one breath and promising to emulate them in the next. A noted specialist in Iranian history has discerned in him the true heir of Hassan al-Sabbah, the "Old Man of the Mountains", who from his Iranian stronghold sent out the original Assassins into Syria and the Levant to strike terror into Crusader and Seljuq alike.

Baalbek is in Syrian-held territory. Syria's President Hafiz al-Assad is allied for tactical

reasons (mainly a common hatred of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq) with Khomeini's Iran. It can only be with some degree of Syrian connivance that Iranian agitators reach Lebanon, and that those they agitate obtain, and transport into Israeli or Lebanese government-held territory, large quantities of explosive.

To jump from there to saying that Syria planned or encouraged the attacks is a leap the Americans have so far been unwilling to make. But certainly it is an interpretation that fits many of the known facts. The Syrian regime is not noted for its squeamishness when political ends require the taking of human life - even "innocent" human life, if such a concept is recognized in Damascus. It has frequently denounced the American, French and Israeli military presence in Lebanon, tending to put all three on the same footing and clearly seeing them as rivals or obstacles to Syria's own pretension to be the dominant power in the country. The attacks in Beirut occurred at a moment when Damascus might have considered the Western powers needed softening up before the Geneva conference. It is not President Gemayel should think them willing to remain in Lebanon indefinitely to protect him. And now the Tyre attack has occurred at a moment when the Geneva conference had agreed to scrap the political agreement between Lebanon and Israel and replace it with a purely military one, and Israeli resistance seemed likely to be the main obstacle.

Yet it can be equally well argued that these attacks are more likely to disrupt the carefully calculated advance towards *pax Syriana* in Lebanon, making it harder for either Americans or Israelis to withdraw without loss of face and forcing them into confrontation with Syria and alliance with each other. After all, would Iran and its Lebanese disciples wish to see an understanding reached between Syria and the United States? And might not some Lebanese Maronites, Phalangists in particular, also fear the consequences of what they would see as a western capitula-

tion to Syrian blackmail? Must not those explosives also have passed through some Phalangist or Lebanese army checkpoints? That is the terrible beauty of Lebanon: you can seldom identify a criminal with certainty because almost everyone has some plausible motive for the crime.

Guilt or not in this particular instance, the Syrian regime remains the unlovable but unavoidable interlocutor of whoever wants to settle the Lebanese problem. It has repeatedly shown its willingness to deal with the United States, and its awareness of the danger of provoking Israel. Since the 1974 disengagement, never a shot fired on the Golan heights. Now, in Geneva, Syria has expressed willingness to give Israel the military guarantees she needs on her northern frontier, provided Lebanon is not asked for political concessions that would cut her off from other Arab states.

By moving to crush what is left of Mr Arafat in Tripoli, Syria makes it cynically clear that the Palestinian factor, in Lebanon at least, is from now on under her control. And by retaliating against Bhamdoun, garrisoned by Syria's allies but not by Syria herself, the Israelis betray a healthy reluctance on their part to go for all-out confrontation with Syria and her Soviet sponsor.

The deal offered in Geneva is clearly a necessary, though not a sufficient, condition for bringing about any kind of workable unified government in Lebanon. There is now no realistic prospect of forming a government willing and able to implement the accord of May 17. That being so, Israel would be well advised to make the best of it, and that is the advice that the United States should give her. Even the strongest Arab state, Egypt, was only just strong enough to make a separate peace with Israel, and Lebanon is the weakest. Political peace between her and Israel will have to wait for an overall Arab-Israeli settlement. The chance to get out of Lebanon, on the basis of an armistice giving guarantees against any reappearance of anti-Israel guerrillas or terrorists in the south, is surely one that most Israelis would not wish to turn down.

VIDEO VIOLENCE

If it had not been for parliamentary privilege, the film-show of video horrors that Mr Graham Bright put on for his fellow MPs this week would probably have been open to prosecution under the Obscene Publications Act, and Scotland Yard would have been raiding the premises instead of supplying the movie. Mr Bright was promoting a private member's Bill, backed up by a garish and indiscriminate press campaign, to legislate against what is illegal already: it is right to approach such initiatives with caution.

There is certainly a problem. Video has come to Britain in a rush, faster than attitudes and laws can well adjust to. As recently as 1979 it was so little dreamt of that the Williams committee on obscenity scarcely considered it - though their report's acute concern about the possible dangers of dramatic scenes of well-simulated violence on film applies equally to video. Like most technical advances, video brings with it new freedoms that we are not sure we trust ourselves with. The obscenity law being so unworkable, society has provided itself with more sensitive lines of defence against what offends or may corrupt in film and related media. The broadcasting corporations are responsible for stan-

dards on the air, and the British Board of Film Censors exercises over public film showings an effective influence based most curiously on informal consent. Video put an end to all that. Restrictions on entry to cinemas or on hour of transmission can easily be by-passed once X-films become freely and cheaply available for hire. Because prosecutions under the Obscene Publications Act are slow and fines small, there has also been a rush of filthy and violent material profitably circulated with little regard to the law. Even those parents who are careful about what is shown in their own homes may find their small children coming home with horrors from a friend's after seeing "Jaws", or something much worse.

It is not possible nor desirable to take all the new freedom back again. Parental responsibility should play the main part in protecting children from these as from other dangers. Over-strenuous measures of censorship are not only an insult to the citizen but also encourage the growth of a black market. But it is right that the law should encourage the development of a trustworthy means of indicating the character of video works, like the BBFC's grading system for films, and should impose penalties that

are effective against the circulation of grossly offensive material for gain.

Mr Bright has chosen to kill both these birds with one stone. His Bill would set up a statutory body to grade and licence video works supplied commercially, and specifies heavy fines for commercial suppliers of unlicensed works. Some in the industry complain that this would subject them to a double jeopardy, as the Obscene Publications Act would still apply. But a similar arrangement works satisfactorily with the BBFC, and even has its own advantages. Mr Bright proposes, indeed, that the BBFC should take on the new licensing job, to avoid having two bodies grading what are in fact the same productions in two different media. There is sense in this, but it has one implication which needs more study. The BBFC is not a statutory body, and its success is arguably associated with that. To give it statutory powers over video, but none over film, would make it a most anomalous hybrid. Perhaps it is time to follow the recommendation of the Williams committee and create a statutory films board, ending the role of local authorities in this area. But the issue is one which needs to be resolved before the Bill is passed.

CHESSBOARD DIPLOMACY

It is rare for negotiations between the West and Russia to end in agreement, with a crisis resolved, everyone behaving reasonably and sweetly and light spread around. But this has happened in the chess world, and it ought to be more widely celebrated. What is more, Britons, who may have been feeling brushed aside this week, can take pride in the leading role their representatives played; and the upshot is that London will this month see a feast of top-class chess.

Trouble arose over the sitting of the two semi-final matches of the series which is to produce a challenger next year to the world chess champion. The president of the International Chess Federation, Mr Florencio Campomanes of the Philippines, decided that one should be played in Pasadena, California, and one in Abu Dhabi. He was moved by the huge prize money offered, as well as generous donations to help the developing world. The Russians refused to send their players to either site: one was too distracting, the other too hot. Increasingly vituperative debate failed to move Mr Campomanes and he finally

declared both matches forfeit to the Russians' opponents. This created an impossible situation. The world championship system and the whole organization of world chess was at risk. Chess enthusiasts were particularly upset because the Pasadena match was to have been between Gary Kasparov, at 20 a shining new star in the Russian firmament, and Victor Korchnoi, aged 52, emigré and often abusively anti-Soviet grandmaster who now plays for Switzerland. This promised headlines as well as chess brilliancy.

A way out of the impasse became visible because of an initiative by the players themselves. Korchnoi and Kasparov happened to meet in Yugoslavia in August and they addressed a joint letter to the International Chess Federation saying they wanted to play their match rather than have a result by default. There was also intense diplomatic activity, with England's representative, Raymond Keene, travelling to Moscow and drafting compromise proposals.

Things came to a head at the annual meeting of the international federation in Manila on

October 1. There peace broke out on all sides. The Russians ceased their bitter criticism of Mr Campomanes, Korchnoi softened his demand that the Russians apologize and cease to boycott tournaments in which he played, and Britain (thanks to about £80,000 from Acorn Computers) was able to offer a site and a reasonable prize fund. The result is that both the Korchnoi-Kasparov match and the other semi-final, between Zoltan Ribli of Hungary and Vasily Smyslov of the Soviet Union, will be played at the Great Eastern Hotel, London, from November 21.

Chess players are often tempted to think that some deep significance attaches to their efforts across the board. There is intense intellectual effort, a subtle and artistic marshalling of forces, the overthrow of kings, intrigue of queens. It is all confined to a game, even if the greatest. But there is a wider significance in the way the chess leaders have resolved their differences in the negotiating chamber. Political leaders, in the world where blood flows when a pawn is taken, could learn a lesson.

Cancer incidence in W Cumbria

From Mr J. R. E. Borron

The impression created by the Yorkshire Television programme that concern over cancer in West Cumbria has only arisen since the building of the nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Sellafield is untrue.

My grandfather, Dr Eldon Pratt, was the leading medical practitioner in Whitehaven from 1906 to 1924. The higher incidence of cancer in the West Cumbrian villages by comparison with his work in Sussex and Cardiff caused him much concern. It also left him with a lifelong scepticism for what appeared to him to be the undue emphasis placed on the consequences of smoking.

His own belief was that cancerous growth in West Cumbria was triggered by some substance in the water supply of that area. Modern aids for research were not then available and so this could only be a hypothesis. Serious research into the problem is long overdue.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. R. E. BORRON,
25 Wellfield Road,
Culbether,
Warrington,
Cheshire,
November 1.

Turkish elections

From Mr Jeremy Corbyn, MP for Islington North (Labour) and others

Sir, There may be some who are under the impression that the general elections in Turkey this Sunday (November 6) will be democratic. This impression is false. The Turkish military regime, under the leadership of former General Kenan Evren, has vetoed 12 of the 15 parties, which wished to take part in these elections. It has also vetoed 40 per cent of the candidates of the three parties permitted to participate.

Of the 483 independent would-be candidates only 35 received the military's permission to stand. Notably, none of these are from the Kurdish areas. Moreover, all former democratically elected MPs and leaders of political parties have been banned for five to 10 years, not just from participating in these elections, but from taking part in any political activities.

We wish to draw attention to the fact that while voting is compulsory in Turkey, the military has made it illegal for lovers of democracy within Turkey to express their opposition to the undemocratic nature of these elections.

In August this year *The Times* supported the contention from former premier Süleyman Demirel that these elections were a fraud. His statement had to be smuggled out of the military barracks where he was detained. It could not be published in any Turkish newspaper.

With sadness, we feel the only responsible conclusion for anyone interested in promoting the cause of democracy, especially in a country which is a member of the Council of Europe and of Nato, is to agree that these elections make a mockery of the concept of democracy.

Yours etc,
JEREMY CORBYN,
CLARE SHORT,
ROLAND BOYES,
BRIAN SEDGWICK,
MARK FISHER,
EDDIE LOVENS,
DEREK PATCHETT,
JO RICHARDSON,
NORMAN ATKINSON,
ROBERT KILROY,
SILK,
DENNIS SKIDNER,
TOMMY BAXTS,
ANDREW BENNETT,
JUDITH HART,
House of Commons,
November 3.

Graven images

From Dr David Gilwin

Sir, Your article on London's cemeteries (October 29) lists not only neglected sites but also insensitive restorations. The article could have spread beyond London with similar examples.

Could we not establish an association of town planners, landscape architects, historians and folklorists, as in West Germany - the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Friedhof und Denkmal in Kassel, founded in 1951? This association not only advises on and actually designs new cemeteries throughout West Germany, but also has a wealth of historical knowledge available for conservation and restoration based on its pooled scholarship, its library and photographic archives.

Through its subsidiary, the Zentralinstitut für Sepulkralkultur, it has organised historical exhibitions on the themes of cemeteries and representations of death. The Kassel organisation seems to be unique in Europe.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID GILWIN,
University of Aberdeen,
Department of History of Art,
King's College,
Old Aberdeen,
October 31.

Minimum force

From Mr David Auty

Sir, Ought not the admirable principle of minimum force to be balanced by the principle of efficient maintenance of law and order? The excesses in this direction which have littered the pages of history ought not to induce us to go to the opposite extreme.

If the Secretary of State for Defence's recent controversial Commons reply is to be understood along these lines, then it is to be welcomed.
Yours etc,
DAVID AUTY,
Flat 6,
15 Barton Street,
Beeston,
Nottingham,
November 3.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

No change needed on marriage law?

From the Dean of Exeter

Sir, The Archbishop of Canterbury's argument to the Canterbury clergy may have been somewhat *ad hominem*, but the Rev Michael Higgins's riposte (November 3) is not better, but worse.

He pleads for the General Synod to reconsider its decision of principle on the ground of unworkability of practice. That is bad theology. The decision of the General Synod was theological, and many believe theologically right, its choice of method open to discussion. If the method is wrong, let a better one be found, if the present choice can indeed be shown to be as ineffectual as some proclaim it to be.

I believe the decision to have been theologically right because many second marriages are authentic resurrections from previous death. If this is the case, it is not for the Church to stand aside from the process but to be deeply implicated in it.

At least these are the dimensions of argument in which we should be moving, not introducing a debatable method as a means of subverting the theologically taken decision. This could incur the imputation of the use of the back door.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD EYRE,
The Deanery,
Exeter,
November 3.

From Dr David Catchpole

Sir, The difficulty of implementing the principle that divorced persons should be remarried in church should not (pace the Rev Michael Higgins, November 3) lead to the abandonment of the principle itself, especially when the chosen method of implementation was only one of a number of options.

If such a difficulty were confirmed by experience it might show in a more favourable light the other main option, namely the entrusting of each situation to the pastoral sensitivity of the parish priest. This would have two major merits.

New Police Bill

From Mr Nicholas Thorowgood

Sir, Mr Nicholas Lyell, QC, MP (November 3) does well to remind your readers of the central point at issue raised (as far as I can see) for the first time by Mr Geoffrey Bindman (October 31). The royal commission had the point served up to them by the evidence they commissioned (see, for example, that of Mr Barrie Irving) but refused to face up to it.

Put quite shortly, it is this: "How much pressure is society prepared to allow the police to bring to bear upon a prisoner in order to induce a confession?"

The evidence of many years is that confessions by a prisoner in police custody, as a genre, are inherently unreliable evidence on which to convict. True it is that many "voluntary" confessions are true. Many are not. You just can't tell.

Mr Lyell, I think, goes too far when he says that, at present, detention for questioning is lawful. It isn't. Questioning a person who has been lawfully arrested is lawful. But that is not the same thing. Arrest, at the moment, is a form of legal process whose only lawful purpose is to procure the attendance of the accused before a magistrate. It is not a form of execution in aid of discovery by interrogatories before trial.

Of course, you don't have to produce the accused to a magistrate, but once the time has come and gone when you could have done, continued detention is unlawful whether you have charged him by then or not.

The law's present requirement to produce a prisoner to a magistrate "as soon as practicable" means as soon as practicable after arrest, not after charge. Some Court of Appeal decisions may appear to suggest the contrary, but many would say that they were in urgent need of the attention of the House of Lords.

Yours etc,
NICHOLAS THOROWGOOD,
Gardens,
Upper Basildon,
Reading, Berkshire,
November 3.

From Mr Kenneth Carlisle, MP for Lincoln (Conservative)

Sir, You carried in your columns on November 3 two letters criticising

Nuclear freeze

From Mr Colin Moynihan, MP for Lewisham East (Conservative)

Sir, The case for nuclear freeze with simple verification procedures, presented by Malcolm Harper (October 26), has a superficially beguiling attraction - which is no doubt one reason why CND also puts forward a freeze as one of its current major tactical demands, glossing over its unattractiveness.

The Soviet Union, having completed its INF modernisation programme with the development of SS20 missiles, to be reinforced by even more modern missiles in eastern Europe, also advocates a freeze. It would obviously welcome any agreement which would prevent Nato's modernisation of its own similar weapons. But how would that help our security, or the security of the world? It would merely freeze Soviet superiority.

As Mr Harper recognises, verification is the key to any successful arms-control agreement, but his vision of all-seeing satellite monitors is somewhat naive.

It may be true that modern surveillance systems can read number plates on cars. What they cannot do is check whether the Soviet stock of nuclear warheads in, for example, East Germany is being increased (because they cannot be differentiated from conventional warheads). This could be vital. Nor

Overspending and rates dilemma

From the Leader of Newcastle upon Tyne Council

Sir, As you rightly assert in your editorial of November 3, Newcastle upon Tyne is not a Marxist authority; by the curious and artificial standards which Government adopts in these matters it is an "overspending" authority.

But then it was a high-spending authority even under the last Conservative administration. Newcastle is also a partnership authority and the recently published report of the inner-city partnership committee on "Conditions within the partnership area" stated that, "from most points of view conditions have not improved to any significant extent and have in many cases distinctly worsened. Almost all the issues examined suggest that the inner-city areas experience worse conditions than both the outer areas of Newcastle and England and Wales as a whole."

There was "no prospect of the significant improvement within the partnership area in the immediately foreseeable future". Yet this authority is faced, should it have the temerity merely to maintain its existing services, much of which are geared towards the partnership area of the city, with a loss of rate-support grant of £28m, or alternatively a staggering rates increase of 70p in the pound to compensate for the loss of grant.

This would reduce the share of rate-support grant towards the city's expenditure from 51 per cent in 1979 to 9 per cent in 1984/85. The only alternative for the city is to cut services substantially and, given the distribution of local government expenditure, this would bear most heavily on education, social services, housing and recreation, the very services most heavily used by inner-city residents.

Paradoxically, if the city were to meet Government targets by employing fewer people, either by not filling vacancies, or by redundancies, or, as would inevitably be the case, by a combination of the two, the Exchequer would lose tax revenue, the cost of supplementary and other social benefits, and would have to direct more rate-support grant to the city.

To say that Government is not prepared to contribute towards the financing of expenditure over and above a level it, on whatever grounds, considers undesirable would be one thing; to claw back rate-support grant by penal sanctions effectively on expenditure below target level, or to inflict on the local community a mixture of substantial rate increases and damaging cuts in services, is illogical, inequitable and intolerable from the standpoint of both need and the functioning of local democracy.

Yours sincerely,
JEREMY BEECHAM,
Leader of the Council,
City of Newcastle upon Tyne,
Civic Centre,
Newcastle upon Tyne,
Tyne and Wear.

Severn bridge

From the Managing Director of HTV Ltd

Sir, Like many other businessmen active in Wales and the West of England I am a regular and frequent user of the Severn bridge. I have been so since it was built. It is obvious to me that, of the 11 million vehicles which each year use the bridge, the private car user must sensibly give ground to the more important commercial issues surrounding the transport of industrial raw material and finished products. If traffic is to be restricted for bridge engineering reasons (report, November 1) then the heavy commercial vehicle lifeblood of Wales should take priority until an overall solution to the problem is found.

Ignoring very long-term proposals, such as a rotas-carrying Severn barrage, road tunnel or second bridge, it is not wholly inconvenient for the business motorist to park his car at Cardiff and Newport or at one of the two Bristol British Rail stations and use the train. More expensive, but quicker if parking areas were expanded, and profitable for BR to increase existing services.

Furthermore, the Severn estuary between England and Wales offers perpetually calm waters well within the capacity of the larger vehicle-carrying hovercraft. Road access to the now under-used port facility areas of Avonmouth, Cardiff and Newport is good and it cannot be beyond the wit of man to quickly construct suitable concrete pads as hovercraft landing points together with the necessary cross-estuary traffic control facilities.

As you quote in your page 1 article: "... I really do not think we can go on stumbling from one crisis to another with this current bridge".

Perhaps the Minister of State or her Department of Transport colleagues, together with interested regional parties and professional advisers, might quickly create some form of working party to rapidly make practical recommendations regarding immediate alternatives to the Severn bridge.

Yours faithfully,
RON WORDLEY,
Managing Director,
HTV Limited,
The Television Centre, Cardiff.

Dressing down

From Mr Ludovic Kennedy

Sir, The statue of Lord Mountbatten (report, November 3) seems to me impressive but flawed. There was obviously a case for showing him informally in reefer and bow tie, as though on the bridge of his ship and another for showing him in ceremonial dress with aiguillettes and orders. But to combine the two cannot surely be right, for on what occasion would one have expected to meet him wearing binoculars, aiguillettes, the Order of Merit and the Order of the Garter, all at the same time?

Yours etc,
LUDOVIC KENNEDY,
Army and Navy Club,
St James's Square, SW1,
November 3.

Mental block

From Dr J. F. Harper

Sir, At least the Severn bridge has not yet been subjected to the indignity which bridges all over New Zealand used to suffer, of having a sign at one end saying: "Narrow bridge Please give way".

Yours faithfully,
J. F. HARPER,
Wolston College,
Cambridge.

10 PAGES OF
NEWS AND VIEWS
TO HELP YOU
PLAN THE WEEK

12,13
Travel: a Smith-hunt in
Sri Lanka; fun on the
fat farm; climbing high
at 73; Gardening: the
thorny problems of roses

THE TIMES Saturday

14,15,16
Values: Christmas cards;
Review: Rock and jazz
records; Eating Out; Drink;
Theatre; Dance; Galleries
and Image of the Week

17,19,20
Films; Music; Opera;
Bridge; Chess; Family Life;
Out and About; Country
Diary; Software; Collecting
and The Week Ahead

5-11 NOVEMBER 1983 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

Why does anyone swim the Channel three times, run the Himalayas or climb Everest alone? "For those who do not believe, no explanation is possible." Ronald Faux catches up with four of the believers

A race of men apart

It is hard work to become a distinguished adventurer these days. With Cape Horn rounded on a wind surfer, the great oceans crossed or attempted in ever smaller, more vulnerable craft, the length of the Himalayas jogged along, the Greenwich meridian orbited across ocean and ice cap, the 19,000 miles from Tierra del Fuego to Alaska covered in one 74-year walk, and mere marathons extending to super-marathons and quadathons, the dividing line between possible and impossible is under constant review. One ultimate achievement leads to another.

Certainly there is no greater sporting adversary than the wilderness of ocean and mountain range, no greater challenge than sheer distance, where competition is without written rules against the raw force of the elements or exhaustion. It is an arena where an individual may find that the real competition is with himself in conditions that threaten life. The adventurers who enter that arena and survive are the single-minded, the eccentric, the egocentric and the super-performers.

What they achieve has made even the most cautious non-adventurers the "dizzy on a thick carpet" types, draw positive lines around what they are prepared to be impressed by. It is no longer an historic achievement to reach the top of Everest. To have any chance of being classed as impressive, the ascent must be by a new and difficult route, Alpine-style and, of course without help from cylinders of oxygen. The same applies to other expeditions. The experience may satisfy those taking part but will be judged a non-event by the critical record unless it has some unique challenge.

The world has a finite number of adventures "firsts" to offer which means that new feats tend to be ever more risk-ridden or are old achievements repeated more dramatically in a faster time with less back-up. Throughout, with the ultra-adventurers, there is an unremitting attempt to drive the boundary beyond what a normal expedition or individual would be satisfied with.

Dr Gita Bennett, a consultant psychiatrist and psychotherapist, analyzed survival at the extremes in his book *Beyond Endurance*. He found that most people embarking on an adven-



The question of why mountaineers, yachtsmen and adventurers are prepared to push themselves to the limit and risk their lives is commonly answered in George Mallory's words: "Because it is there." But that response is more complex than it appears. In his day Mallory was one of Dr Bennett's high achievers and in *Everest*, the definitive record of the conquest of the peak, the author, Walt Unsworth, questions what Mallory really meant. He habitually used the word "there" to indicate anything with a mystical quality that he could not put exactly into words. As the poet Franz Werfel elegantly expressed it: "For those who believe, no explanation is necessary; for those who do not believe, no explanation is possible." Modern adventurers who are less restrained with their feelings make it plain that experiencing a supreme goal is quite as important as the goal itself.

In the cold, wallowing world of the long-distance swimmer



Rare feat: Adrian Crane (left) and his brother Richard keep in peak condition after returning to Britain from their 101-day run along the Himalayas in the spring

the achievement may be less spectacular but the isolation, fear and pain are no less intense. The pace is lugubrious but the effort far more prolonged than running a marathon. Unlike the mountaineer, who is helped by developments in technology, the long-distance swimmer obeys rules that have not changed since Captain Matthew Webb became the first man to swim the Channel in August 1875.

That, goggles, trunks and an embalmers coat of grease are all the swimmer is allowed. Kevin Murphy, aged 34, a radio journalist and one of the leading distance swimmers in Britain, explains: "That is the nearest they can get to setting 'us' against 'it' without any artificial aids. It is fair enough. To have aids would be like playing tennis with an outside racket or football with a 40ft goal."

Recently he was standing by to make yet another attempt at a triple crossing of the Channel but strong winds and threatening seas prevented him. He has already made two double and 11 single crossings and in 1975 he was ordered out of the water by his escort when he was only half a "length" from making the first triple. "I was simply in the wrong position at the wrong state of the tide. Another 12 hours in the water and I would have been even further away from the finish. I had already been in the water 52 hours," he recalls.

He is a stocky man with a

barrel chest and immensely powerful arms and shoulders. In common with other ultra-athletes his pulse rate is low, 48 beats a minute, and recovers rapidly after strong exercise. He has a high tolerance to cold. "My body temperature goes down to the verge of hypothermia on a long swim," he says. "That is the way it has to be. My body does not realize how cold it is but if I eat or touch anything the slightest bit warm it starts shivering like mad."

Three times he has ended up in hospital after lapsing into unconsciousness in the water. Once his heart began fibrillating and he was given electric shock treatment to get it going properly again. He admits that he is anxious about what he might be doing to himself every time he starts a marathon swim. Considering that, his progress has been remarkably brave.

He ploughs along, implacable as a tug. On record-breaking swims around the Isle of Wight, Loch Ness, the Irish Channel and the length of Lake Balaton in Hungary - the longest inland lake in Europe.

In 1970 he became the first Briton to swim the Channel two ways and the hat-trick remains his great ambition. It has been done once before by Jon Erikson, a physical training instructor from Chicago. He took 38 hours 27 minutes and vowed he would never swim anywhere ever again when he crawled out of the water.

Kevin Murphy has a slower style and he expects that a triple crossing would take him nearer 60 hours. He believes the next generation of long-distance swimmers will be able to combine the qualities of speed with endurance. He admits that he may find it impossible but he will continue to try. Although he swims about 20 miles in training each week, he sets more store by mental adjustment than physical ability. In the end it was the will to achieve that had to take control.

"It is one of the loneliest marathons. You can't talk to anyone. You can't see much. You're alone with your doubts, with your muscles screaming at you to stop. The salt water and the swell make you feel ill and the cold creeps through you. Without a very strong will to go on, you just wouldn't do it," he says.

The support team try to help by cajoling him along but it is hard to judge when a swimmer really has had enough and has reached that critical hypothermic cliff edge. "The usual way is to watch the eyes. When they start rolling you know he's in real trouble. My problem is that I swim with my eyes shut," he added gloomily.

Why go on? "Well, I reckon with all these endurance sports and with people like the Crane brothers and Messner, they go on because that is what gives them a buzz, a sense of achieving a goal. Apart from that anyone who's good at something likes doing it."

Richard and Adrian Crane, brothers from Cockermouth in Cumbria, drew up a list on their kitchen table of the challenges that remained in the world. They had saved up enough to pay for a prolonged expedition, they had the free time but they lacked an objective.

"We put everything into the hat for consideration, even things we knew nothing about. We talked about cycling, rowing, driving, hang-gliding, canoeing, climbing, sailing and walking. It was like a word game, but we were searching for something to catch the imagination and the public eye - something that would demand endurance yet not be so prolonged as cycling around the world, which has been done anyway," Richard Crane says. Eventually they linked together the fastest-growing sport, running, with the greatest mountains, the Himalayas, and had their answer - run the entire length of the Himalayas.

The idea was conceived last October and full-scale planning began in January. "It astonishes us that a year ago we had not even thought of the idea," Adrian says. The imagination of the media was harder to excite. No one had heard of the Cranes outside Cockermouth. They had no track record as adventurous athletes. News desks are daily bombarded with pleas for publicity from theoretical explorers. They had never seen the Himalayas let alone suffered the crippling effects of high altitude or "Kathmandu revenge".

But the Cranes went ahead without any sponsorship. They simply arrived in Darjeeling and began running in the belief that the further they got the more publicity they would attract. In turn they hoped that publicity would translate into financial help for the Intermediate Technology Development Group, a charity which helps people in the Third World. In that way, each of the six million

meticulous planning can achieve lies in the mountaineering record of Reinhold Messner from the Italian Tyrol, indisputably the world's most accomplished climber. He is set to become the first man to climb all 14 of the world's peaks higher than 8,000 metres. He has already topped 10 of them, including two ascents of Everest - the first without supplementary oxygen and the first solo.

His ascent earlier this year to the top of Cho Oyu (8,153 metres) adds to an extraordinary record that has often brought him to the limit of survival. His success relies on intensive training, the ability to move quickly over dangerous, avalanche-prone ground and to remain calm and resourceful in situations where most men would be overwhelmed by panic. To this he must add extraordinarily good luck.

Most mountaineers, marathon runners and long-distance specialists share a recognition of the "Wall", a band of suffering reached when the body's supply of glycogen in the muscles and liver gives out, usually after about two hours' intense effort. The phase usually fades as the system switches to fats and fatty acids for its energy. This threshold is always a painful lowpoint which an athlete learns to recognize and force himself through. Add the thinness of the Himalayan air and the technical demands of steep, dangerous slopes, and the mental determination required to keep going becomes near super-human.

Messner's success has led him to lengthy self-analysis and he quotes with interest medical studies which suggest that in situations of great danger, with death a fraction away, the body is able to generate something akin to heroin. This subdued all pain, took away fear and allowed absolute concentration and awareness. "If a climber gets this often, he has to get it again, like a man who is addicted to drugs," he says.

This same elation and heightened sensation is the reward of penetrating the "Wall".

Richard Crane says: "It is a strong exhilaration. Your brain becomes very clear and your thoughts very neat and precise. You feel fantastic and move fast, yet an hour earlier you were begging yourself to stop, praying for a broken leg or anything that would mean stopping."

So where will it end? With the young acting as an inspiration to the not-so-young, and the not-so-young improving their athletic performance as "Walls" collapse with understanding, could we be approaching the age of the elderly ultra-sportsman or even the first ascent of Everest by a team of doughty pensioners?

Beyond Endurance (Secker and Warburg, £9.50); *Everest* (Allen Lane, £14.95)

The Saturday section of The Times has won the 1983 Gray Prize for outstanding merit in the advancement of hang-gliding following an article by Ronald Faux published on August 27. Mr Faux is the author of *High Ambition*, the biography of Reinhold Messner (Gollancz, £9.95).



Numbers game: Kevin Murphy (above) has made 11 single and two double Channel crossings, but the hat trick still eludes him; Reinhold Messner has scaled 10 of the world's 14 highest peaks

Triumph of the will when scaling the 'Wall'

Sir Roger Bannister, specialist in neurology and the first man to run a four-minute mile, believes that the mental strength to survive and overcome the physical effects of the "Wall" is what sets athletes apart.

"Ironically, it is more difficult for men than for women to do, which is why women appear to be better survivors at very long distances than men. Some predict that they will equal men in performance if not beat them. A woman has 12 per cent less cardio-thoracic power than a man, but that becomes less important than efficiency and the capacity to tap some greater supply of energy."

Women did not hit the "Wall" in quite the same sense as men, perhaps because men were biologically the hunters and




chasers with the ability to move fast and catch prey and recover. Women were the herb gatherers, built to survive for longer and to endure more pain.

For marathon runners, Sir Roger believes that mental adjustment and strength are something you are likely to be born with or without. Training is something you can achieve by practice.

He adds, perhaps encouragingly, that a "lack of age" could be a handicap in endurance activities. Provided a runner was prepared to keep up the training, long-distance performance did not necessarily fall with age and a 40-plus marathon runner could still turn in a time of less than two-and-a-half hours - far better than many younger men who were not specifically trained.

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Edited by Shona Crawford Poole



In a new series, Michael Watkins reflects on those corners of a foreign field, expected and unexpected, which keep a strong link with an adventurous past

Lost along the wandering path to Buddhism and Bob Smith

From the Speaker's Gallery of Sri Lanka's Parliament, the Minister of Finance looked prophetic. He wore an immaculate white *ariya*, traditional Sinhala costume, and the words he used were traditional too, snaring me in a web of *deja vu*. I have been here before, I thought: we have all been here before. "Recession, inflation, unemployment, and uncertainty. The lyrics are the same everywhere, there is a kind of international plagiarism; only the tune was original, orchestrating the minister's sixth and most stringent budget."

At four o'clock the Speaker called an adjournment and I followed a steward to the minister's rooms, where the air-conditioning purred contentedly. The minister, the Hon. Ronnie de Mel, offered tea, sweet in the Sri Lankan way.

"You're asking me," he repeated my question, "if I am sensitive to the contagions of tourism - envy, drugs, pornography and so on. My answer is that we're less vulnerable because of our natural defences. In a word: Buddhism. We experienced 500 years of foreign rule, first by the Portuguese at the time of the Spanish Inquisition, then the Dutch, finally the British - yet only 10 per cent of the population converted to Christianity. Buddhism is our self-protecting agency; we do not adopt foreign habits readily."

"But of course there is a danger from pollution. There is some drug-traffic, pornography literature is here, there is a drift towards consumerism. Our economy is based on tea, rubber, coconut, remittance from workers living abroad, precious stones - and tourism. Even the strongest defences capitulate when it comes to cash. Can beggars be choosers?"

Only twice in the years since leaving school have I run into Bertie Blackler, both times in Sri Lanka. D. J. M. Blackler, that is, of Mr Gibbon's house. He went out as a tea-broker at a time when there were 3,000 European businessmen on the island. Of the "old-timers", there are no more than half a dozen left. Blackler is the last of the brokers.

I ran into him, by appointment, on this recent trip. He faced me over a desk marginally smaller than Horse Guards Parade; the walls of his office were teak-paneled; he wore starched white ducks.

"Bob Smith," he said. "You should meet Bob Smith. He's the last, the very last, of 2,000 European planters. He's on the Waitalawa Estate, not far from Kandy. It's the Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka today, the Raj has gone forever. We need to tread a delicate pattern."

"In '59 a Buddhist priest shot S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike. It was the beginning of the black years - today there is a gradual relaxation. I remember the old Garden Club, it had 25 tennis courts; you weren't allowed to play singles, yet every court was booked days ahead. There was the Queen's Club, that's gone too. There's only the Gymkhana Club left."

As I listened I could see that he loved the place; not just sentimentally, but with muscle too. "Britain has become over-civilized. There's a parking-meter paranoia, double yellow line mentality. If you forget your car they tow it away, insensibly, to outer Mongolia, just to be difficult."

"The Ceylonese may make a mess of things, but they're still unprogrammed, they haven't been fed into the computer yet."

My driver, Gunapala, took me back to the Galle Face Hotel. (It is one of the country's wholesome anomalies that a car with a driver is cheaper than self-drive.) I wanted to get my things together for an early morning start. I had decided on a Smith-hunt. Besides which I was tiring of Colombo, noisy as any city, shabbier than most. There are the Harijan colonies where the "untouchables" cling to survival; there are still a few rickshaws - which means there are still rickshaw coolies; there are superannuated London letter-boxes, some still bearing the royal cypher. And there is the Galle Face, statuesquely threatening, hanging grimly on to its reputation.

The food is what I would call so-so minus - staff elders address you as "master"; strange insects waddle across the bathroom floor - yet there is nowhere else I would rather stay in Colombo. "This is Sri Lanka," the Galle Face implies; which is good enough for me.

We set off, Gunapala and I, heading north to Negombo. Wernappuwa: at Puttalam we turned inland to reach Anuradhapura, founded as the capital by King Pandukabhaya in 380BC. For thousand years the jungle claimed it until rediscovery in 1817.



Four faces of Sri Lanka: Children with their ever-present smiles (top); tea-pickers at work (left); a lone walker among the palms near Bentota on the west coast (centre); and Buddhist monks in Colombo

Today Anuradhapura is an enchanted forest where woodcutters toil; where children bring you temple lilies; where shrines like Ruwanweli Dagaba, Jetavanaramaya, Isurumuniya Vihara are tongue-teasing names brought to life.

That weekend I spent near by at Habarana, at The Lodge, with Blackler and his wife, Jennifer. We ate *lamprai*, dry curry wrapped in banana leaf; we could have drunk local palm toddy, but close not to; we scaled the Fortress in the Sky at Sigiriya to admire the frescoes of the topless Sigiriya women. No one knows exactly who they were. Temple maidens? Ladies of the Court?

At Polonnaruwa we explored ruins belonging almost exclusively to the reigns of two kings, Parakrama Bahu I and Nissanka Malla, twelfth century monarchs who raised their metropolises to rival Anuradhapura itself. The holiest shrine here is Gal Vihara, where perfectly preserved Buddha images are carved from living rock, one standing, one sitting, one recumbent.

We struggled through glue-eyed heat to the Rest House on the lake at Polonnaruwa; we drank lime juice on the verandah, watching as the lake itself was transformed into the Great Bathing, with hawking

and spitting, the scent of Pepsodent on the limpid air. Next morning Gunapala drove me to Kandy, through a landscape of paddy, rubber, climbing then towards tea plantations. Blackler had said that the Queen's Hotel would be a good starting place for the Smith-hunt, so I headed for the vaulted lobby where fans stirred the multigat air. "Reception" directed me to the bookstall whose manager was thought to know Smith well. Yes, said the manager, he comes in every morning at midday to collect his mail. So I waited.

Midday came and went; and with it a train of soothsayers, a senate of wisdom, conferring on the movements of Smith. One vowed that he did not come to the Queen's every day, but on alternate days and that it was not to collect mail but to order a pot of tea. Another said he came in once a week, to go to the bank. Someone else maintained that it was a monthly visit, while yet another told me that he used to play rigger with Smith. The bookshop manager continued to smile and point to his watch. "Any moment master will come, just you wait and see." But he never did turn up, happier no doubt on some distant slope, among his precious tea leaves.

So I was somewhat non-plussed to find that the worst thing that happened to me at Henlow Grange was having my rather too visible assets relentlessly recorded by the resident

weights and measures officer, a disconcertingly slender beautician. But nobody scolded, nobody insisted on fasting or fitness regimes. I began to wonder whether perhaps the headmistress was off sick, because I did find my three-day break a little like going back to school - a delightful, utopian academy where all the thinking is done for you and your timetable is

filled with curious subjects such as *parafango*, which is not Latin American dancing but hot volcanic mud.

The Grange at Henlow is a beautiful Georgian house, slightly west of nowhere in Bedfordshire (turn right at the newagent and cross the cattle grid, were the instructions). It is built on the site of three of five manors mentioned in the Domesday survey. Where Cis-

tercian monks once kept strictly to their vows, visitors are now fulfilling the prophecy made by a Victorian owner of the estate "that grace and charm and beautiful women would once again return to the Grange."

The house was restored in 1961 after years of neglect and was turned into what was then known as a beauty farm, with all the pointless pampering that implies. Now, under the direction of the Purdev family, the cossetting is still there, but there is more emphasis on relaxation and relief from stress.

"The days of the middle-aged woman who thinks she can be made to look 20 years younger are over," says Dorothy Purdev. "We cater for busy businesswomen and men who lead a full life and need a place which will make them feel refreshed. They look better because they feel better."

Quite true. From the moment you arrive the only decision you need to make is which main course to have for supper. Everyone is given the same choice, but "light dieters" get 600 calories a day, "normal" eaters get 1,000. None of this lemon juice nonsense.

Built into the price for a three-day stay are three body massages, three facials, three saunas, three infra-red sessions, three exercise classes, one sunbed and one skin care or make-up class.

Yoga, aerobics and jazz ballet classes are usually available on successive days, and there is a gym and swimming pool for use any time. There are lots of extra treatments, but no one makes you feel inadequate if you don't take them. If you do have an extra £15 I would recommend aromatherapy, a most soothing massage with oils chosen specially to treat your particular stresses.

Just one word of caution. Some treatments do involve considerable heat and there is no resident medical attention, although a doctor is readily available. This is a health farm and visitors are expected to know

about World's End, a precipice the other side of Horton Plains believed by locals to mark the spot where earth and firmament became one. I'd tracked Smith so far, I might as well take things to their ultimate conclusion. "Your car's useless," the secretary said. "I'll lend you a Land-Rover."

The road gave up after an hour, turning into a boulder-strewn track which itself degenerated into a dried stream bed. The higher we climbed the more desolate it became. Once we glimpsed Adam's Peak, where there is a footprint believed by Buddhists to be the print of Buddha, by Muslims that of Adam, by Hindus that of God Siva and by Christians the print of the apostle St Thomas.

Gunapala had fallen silent, his face impassive. We passed the last sign of habitation, Farr Rest House, not far from where we finally abandoned the Land-Rover. Gunapala hung back. "Come on," I said. "I need you." "People kill themselves there," he said, following all the same. He followed me to the very edge, where the rock face drops sheerly for 3,000ft; and when I asked him to hold on to my ankles so that I could have a better view, he did so.

There was a massive, swirling silence, broken occasionally by monkey calls magnified into low booming sounds. The noise you get by blowing into an empty bottle. Well, I thought, wherever Smith's got to, he's not down there.

room, full board, £28 for two. Hill Club, Nuwara-Eliya: Double room, full board, £26.62 for two. Government rest houses: £10-12, dinner-bed-breakfast for two. When you're there: Two people can dine at many reasonable restaurants from £4 to £8 for two. Service of 10 per cent is generally included. Beer and today's inexpensive, but avoid wines and spirits (room service only at Galle Face Hotel £48 a bottle). Best times January-March. Car with driver for 7 days inc. 500 miles approx £30. Walkers Tours, PO Box 1048, 130 Glenzie Street, Colombo 2, will tailor individual tours, for example by chauffeur driven car to customers' requirements.

Travel notes

Fares: Return fares on British Airways flights from Heathrow to Colombo are £2,104 first class; £1,128 Club Class; £580 Excursion (minimum of 28 days stay, maximum of 90 days); and £558 Apex, stay of 14 to 90 days, booked one month in advance. Accommodation: Galle Face Hotel: Double room from £38 - à la carte menu. The Lodge, Habarana: Double room, full board, £38 for two. Susee Hotel, Kandy: Double

Travel notes

Henlow Grange, Bedfordshire (0452 811111). At London to Bedford, through Stottford and Arlesey to Henlow. Three-day break, arrive Sun or Wed, from £120 to £175 (less for shared rooms, extra days pro rata). Mini-breaks Sat/Sun £45.50. Weekends, 11.20m to Sun 4.30pm, from £80 to £120. A brochure giving details of weekly terms is available.

Travel notes

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The spirit was willing but the flesh is weak

I bought a Mars Bar on the way to my first health farm. I don't even like Mars Bars very much, but I was convinced that three days of yogurt and yoga would be the end of me. I am not into deprivation.

So I was somewhat non-plussed to find that the worst thing that happened to me at Henlow Grange was having my rather too visible assets relentlessly recorded by the resident

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T/3

WEEKEND BREAKS

what their blood pressure and heart can stand.

Evenings are somewhat uneventful, but when you have been busy doing nothing it is surprising how glad you are to go to bed early. Still, if your threshold of boredom is low, you could always try a mini-break - arrive Saturday 11am and leave Sunday 4.30pm (one massage, facial, infra red, exercise class, sunbed and two saunas included).

You might even lose some weight. At the end of a day and a half I had shed 2½lb and the overall statistics were half an inch less vital. I felt a bit like a salad, having been massaged with oils of fennel and lemon and mint, but the skin was smooth and the spirits high.

I know, and you know, that all I had was fluid and it takes a deal more effort to lose fat, but if the flesh wasn't firmer, the resolve was, I daresay that by January I shall need another fix, but what more enjoyable way to recover from festive over-indulgence?

Beryl Downing

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TRAVEL/2

Aged adventurers who stay on top

About 10 years ago I started a special hiking tour in the Arctic for Cooks. I wrote up the brochure to make it sound really hairy-chested in the hope of attracting the adventurous young man. Imagine my surprise (and the quizzical looks I received from any of them) when the clients turned out to be mostly elderly ladies of the tweedy English variety. Some were from young. Indeed the oldest shamed us by swimming in the frigid Greenland water and generally walking us off our feet.

I had learnt one of the basic lessons of leading adventure tours: age of itself does not mean a thing. Although it might appear paradoxical, it is the elderly rather than the young who are most attracted to the adventure tour. The youngsters cannot afford them and they mostly prefer the DIY approach, carrying a heavy rucksack and a light purse, and travelling in the World public transport with the peasants and chickens. The elderly feel the pull of adventure just as much as the young but prefer to pay for a modicum of comfort.

It is all very well to have an adventurous spirit but how about your legs and wind? This applies particularly to that most deservedly popular form of adventure holiday, the trek. Destinations could be Nepal and the view of Everest or the Inca Trail to the fabled ruins of Machu Picchu in the Andes. Here special hazards lurk for the elderly.

On the face of it the treks do not appear to be over-demanding. The marches are not long and you have all day at your own pace to complete them. The danger is in the altitude. The lack of oxygen in the atmosphere puts a heavy strain on the heart and lungs which both pump away at up to twice the normal rate. If there is a physical weakness, altitude will find it.

When it's wisest to take the low road

A prudent rule for the over-55s therefore would be not to go over 15,000ft unless you know that you are in superb physical condition and have been given the green light by your doctor. If in doubt, stay low. Remember that age tends to show in the legs first. Avoid big ascents of more than 2,000ft or so. There are plenty of treks or walking tours that keep to the valleys.

One barked fact I have discovered: the travel agent takes the money and passes the problem on to the tour leader. In other words the travel salesman might well accept an unsuitable client knowing that someone else will have to take the responsibility. For example, I took a small cosmopolitan party to Iceland to cross the great central ice-cap, the Vatnajökull, by snow tractor. One American lady was to meet us in Iceland. I walked up her hotel, saw a very fat white-haired lady sitting in the lobby, and asked at the counter for Mrs X. Guess who stood up? She had been given completely misleading, indeed dishonest, information about the tour by her travel agent. In fact Mrs X turned out to be pure gold. She survived four days of blizzard with robust good humour and kept the butter warm by tucking it away somewhere in her voluminous middle. At the most amazing holiday she had ever had and she still sends us a postcard each year.

A happy ending? Yes. But what if the snow tractor had broken down and we had been forced to ski out? She would never have made it.

Elderly people also go on holidays for other reasons, perhaps to escape from unhappiness caused by bereavement

Lord Hunt: Still trekking

If you are still attracted to the wilderness areas of the world but have frankly run out of puff, there are still genuinely empty tracts to visit, from Antarctica to the headwaters of the Amazon, in the luxurious comfort of the custom made "explorer" ship. You can then have it both ways - at a price. The adventure holiday is eminently well suited to the person who has remained active into his or her mature years. In fact, when I take American groups on walking tours of Britain, our guide in the Lakes is a 79-year-old retired admiral. And this summer I was trekking and mountaineering in the Andes with Lord Hunt, leader of the 1953 Everest expedition. We crossed some six high passes of about 16,000ft. John Hunt is now in his seventy-fourth year - and still going like an express train!

The key to these activities is a honest self-assessment of your true physical ability. If, like Tennyson's ageing Ulysses you "cannot rest from travel" then also take heed of his further advice: "We are not now that strength which in old days moved earth and heaven".

Mike Banks

NEXT WEEK
Saturday takes to the snow with the latest on skiing as a holiday and as a sport

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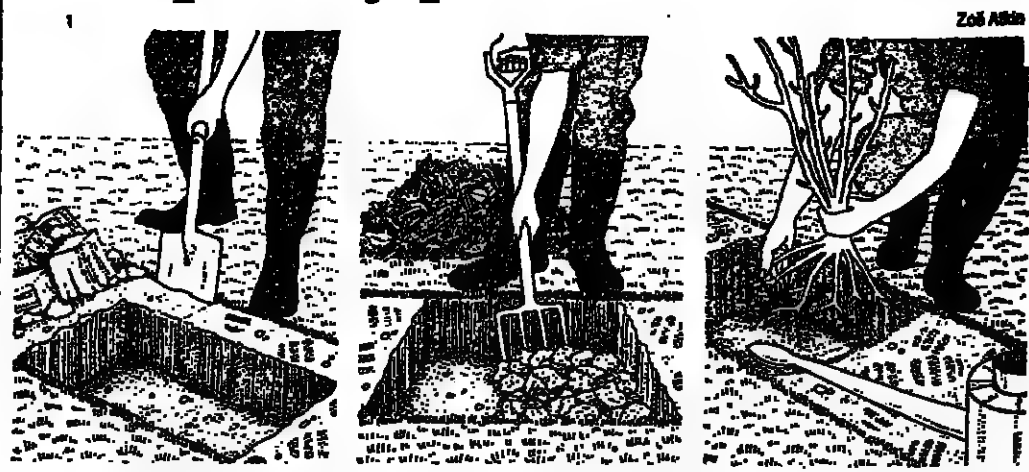
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IN THE GARDEN

Risks and rewards in tackling the prickly problems of roses



From boot to root: Dig two spits deep, mix good farmyard manure with the bottom spit, add bonemeal, and plant the rose firmly with the roots all facing one way

Roses are deciduous plants and are dormant during the winter, so in theory, roses can be planted at any time over this period. Nurseriesmen begin lifting roses from November onwards and orders are sent out to customers as and when the weather is suitable.

Make sure if you have roses on order there is a place either outside or under cover where they can be heeled in should you not be in a position to plant them straight away. Have a good look at the plants, a practice which is necessary no matter when they are delivered. The roots should be moist and it is most important that there are no small roots developing along the main roots.

Secondly, check the branches above the roots: the leaves will have been shed and, depending on the variety and quality, there should be a number of shoots. Make sure there is no wrinkling of the wood; if there is, the plants may well have been allowed to dry out before they were delivered to you. These will be risky to plant and the nursery should be informed. Preparation of the ground is vital: it is not just digging a hole and planting a rose as the chances of success are then

greatly reduced. Make sure the ground is well dug and there has been ample, good quality farmyard manure added. If you are replanting roses because of disease it is best that the soil is changed as well as manure added. If the beds have been down to roses for many years the soil may have become sick and again it would be better changed. Do not take chances with the roses as they may be in situ for 10 years or more.

To prepare for roses the site should be double dug, as I described last week, which means digging two spits deep. This will ensure the roses have the best start possible. Manure should be added to the bottom spit and mixed in. Be as generous as the pocket will allow, leaving a top dressing of about four inches thick. Never leave manure in a layer; it must always be mixed with the soil.

Bonemeal (about four ounces to the square yard) should be applied to the top spit and, again, mixed with this soil. Make sure the bonemeal has been treated. Although it is rare today to come across untreated bonemeal, it is as well to ask as some of it comes from overseas and may not be as clean as it should be.

Once the ground is prepared, it should be trodden before planting. This is done by standing on the ground and taking short steps sideways, using your body weight to press down the soil sufficiently. Planting can take place whenever the ground is suitable over the dormant season. Do not plant if the ground is either frozen or so wet that the soil is really unmanageable: the soil should run free when planting. If you have very wet soil it is advisable to keep a supply of dry soil to place round the roots.

Plant the rose slightly deeper than it was in the nursery bed, and plant firmly, using the heel first to ensure you do no damage to the rose roots. The roots are usually to one side, so when planting try to make sure they all face one way. You are then unlikely to do any damage as you progress through the bed. Spread the roots out so there is no cramping.

It may be necessary to water if the ground is dry, the plant may need a little moisture to get it over its transplant. November is the best month to plant roses but any time up to mid-March is usually all right.

Ashley Stephenson

Getting the best out of the greedy spider

One of the best of indoor plants is Chrysanthemum (fig. 1). It is very attractive and will tolerate a wide range of conditions in the home. It does, however, need to be properly grown to give of its best. Commonly called the spider plant (its proper name is *Chrysanthemum compositum variegatum*) it has strap-shaped leaves with a yellow band or variegated stripes down the centre of each leaf. It is a grass feeder and should never be starved. Regular feeding and watering is called for if this plant is to come up to expectations. It has a vigorous root system which appears as elongated, intertwined fleshy roots. Once the pot becomes full of roots it should be planted in a

larger pot. Big plants may need this doing twice a year. As a rule, though, a repot in the spring is all that is needed. During the summer keep the plant moist and feed with Baby Bio or Phosphagen every two or three weeks, at regular intervals. Reduce watering in winter but do keep the plant moist at the roots. Dryness turns the tips of the leaves brown. Although the flowers are not unattractive they do not enhance the plant for me. I do, however, like the plants which form from the flowers. These can be used to propagate the plant or they can remain on the flower stalks and then become another attractive feature.

Colourful conifers
Conifers prefer open ground and do not like their foliage covered by the autumn leaf fall, so plant them well away from deciduous trees. It is also important to make sure these slow-growing plants do not have too much competition from ground cover plants or weeds.

There are many plants to choose from: *Juniperus horizontalis* is a ground hugger with bluey foliage and often called the carpet juniper. *Juniperus Repens* is a spreader that produces a dense mat which blooms out all winter. *J. sabina tamariscifolia* is well worth adding to any list; the branches spread but second foliage.

Headache tree
Evergreens have a place in the garden and unusual shrubs or small trees which come into this category are of importance. The one to look for is the shrub *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*, which has a number of variations: *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* is the best grown in moist loam, protected from the cold east or north winds; otherwise it does not flower well and the male plants are planted over the female plants. Good plants are hard to obtain, and a small one will cost at least £10.

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PREVIEW Theatre

Anxious from Arkansas gets a musical answer

The resurgence of the musical reaches a peak this week with the opening of three new works - *Blondie* at the newly refurbished Old Vic, *Jean Seberg* at the National, and *Dear Anyone* at the Cambridge Theatre, which opens on Tuesday.

Dear Anyone is a British musical, set in New York. It is the result of a collaboration between Geoff Stephens, the song writer with a large number of Top 20 hits to his credit, and Don Black, the lyricist who wrote *Tell Me on a Sunday*.

It has taken about six years for the musical to reach the stage since Black went to Stephens with his idea for a musical about newspaper agony columns. The project started with a record album, one of the numbers on which, *I'll Put You Together Again*, became a big hit. Then Elaine Stritch sang the album in an evening show linked by the playwright Jack Rosenthal, author of *Bar Mitzvah Boy* and *Piang Yang Kipperberg*.

Black and Stephens went to the United States and asked several writers to flesh out the idea into a musical. It was not easy, Black recalls, because writers do not normally like working on someone else's idea, and both he and Stephens were dissatisfied with the results. The project

lost momentum for a while, then they went back to Rosenthal, who has now written the book.

Dear Anyone, produced by David Taylor, is about an American journalist starting her first day as Pandora, the Agony Aunt of the *Woman's Page*. She has read the right books, including *A Study of Situations*, and seen Woody Allen in *Manhattan* six times; she is a deeply warm and compassionate human being, and has she got problems!

The play is set in New York partly because Americans are obsessed with psychoanalysis, and agony aunts are big business there; and partly, Black admits, because as a lyricist he prefers the rhythm of anxious from Arkansas to worried of Wigan. Pandora is played by Jane Lapotaire, who starred in *Plaf*, and the cast also includes Stubby Kaye - making his return to the British stage after many years - Peter Blake and Stephanie Voss.

Christopher Warman

Dear Anyone is previewing at the Cambridge Theatre (379 5295) tonight at 8pm and 9pm and Mon at 7.30pm. It opens on Tues at 7pm. Thurs Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 5pm and 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm.



Agonies of an aunt: Jane Lapotaire as the New York columnist and Peter Blake in *Dear Anyone*

Critics' choice

ARDEN OF FAVERSHAM The Pit (028 8795/838 8891) Wed and Thurs at 7.30pm. In repertory with *The Custom of the Country* by Nicholas Wright (today at 2pm and 7.30pm) and *Leah* by Edward Bond.

Terry Hands's gripping and perceptive production of the anonymous Elizabethan murder drama, reveals it as a fascinating, enigmatic classic. Jenny Agutter and Robert O'Mahoney play the adulterous couple whose attempts to kill her stolid husband (Robert Hardy) combine pathos with a greasy black humour.

GLENGARRY GLEN ROSS Cottesloe (028 2252) Thurs and Fri at 7.30pm. In repertory with *Amélie* by Sophocles (workshop production; today at 2.30pm and 7.30pm, Mon-Wed at 7.30pm).

David Mamet's menacing account of the shark-eat-sprout world of US real-estate salesmen has a resonance that spreads wide; a cast including Jack Shepherd and Tony Haygarth in top form do it justice.

HAPPY FAMILY Duke of York's (036 5122) Mon-Thurs at 8pm, Fri and Sat at 5.45pm and 8.30pm. In repertory with *Maydays* by David Edgar (today at 2pm and 7.30pm) and *Macbeth* (Wed at 7.30pm, Thurs at 2pm and 7.30pm).

Terry Hands's production is a sheer delight and the outstanding success of the Royal Shakespeare company's current Barbican season. Derek Jacobi and Sinead Cusack make a Benedict and Desdemona of exceptional wit and charm.

LEAR The Pit (028 8795/838 8891) Mon, Tues and Fri at 7.30pm. In repertory with *Arden of Faversham* (Probably his greatest play, Edward

Bond's grim prophetic fantasy on themes from *King Lear* is even more compelling in this close-quarters studio setting. Squeamish viewers need a tortoise warning; otherwise Bob Peck and the cast promise a provocative, very rewarding experience.

MR CONDENS Fortune (036 2205) Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 5.30pm and 8.30pm; matinees Thurs at 3pm.

Packed with enchanting songs and boasting a witty performance by Denis Lawson of acrobatic brilliance, Vivian Ellis's 1929 musical recasts *Chinatown* in the anyone-for-tennis age. Modest staging (originally at the King's Head); but the production's speed and sparkle make it an intoxicating evening.

A MOON FOR THE MISBEHAVING Menzies (028 5566) Ends Nov 12, today Sat at 7.45pm. David Leveaux's delightful and very moving production of O'Neill's last play, a big success at the Riverside, transfers up east.

Towering performances from Frances de la Tour and Ian Bannen make the most of the ripe Irish wit as well as the tragic romance.

BUCH ADD ABOUT NOTHING Barbican (028 8795/838 8891) Mon, Tues and Fri at 7.30pm. In repertory with *Maydays* by David Edgar (today at 2pm and 7.30pm) and *Macbeth* (Wed at 7.30pm, Thurs at 2pm and 7.30pm).

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PACK OF LIES Lyric (437 3685) Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 5pm and 8.15pm, matinee Wed at 3pm. Hugh Whitmore's powerful study of a decent couple whose quiet suburban life is destroyed by a Kroger-style spy case. Judi Dench and Michael Williams find impressively tragic performances in the most humdrum surroundings.

THE BELLAIR Lyric, Hammersmith (741 2311) Mon-Sat at 7.45pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm and Sat at 4pm.

Sir John Vanbrugh's classic comedy boasts the greatest of all Restoration plot parts. In William Gaskill's production, Poppington is played with relish, style and an astounding vocal repertoire by the formidable Simon Callow. A rather uneven cast also includes Nicky Katt and Oliver Cotton.

WOZZY ALBERTI Criterion (030 3215) Mon-Fri at 8.30pm, Sat at 6.30pm and 8.30pm.

Black South Africa's cry from the heart. Virtuosos in multiple part doubling and storytelling on a bare stage, Percy Mtwi and Mbonengi Ngweni enact the often funny, finally heartbreaking consequences of Christ's choice of both a Johannesburg for his second coming: adoption as white propaganda figure, arrest as a Communist agitator, and resurrection on the third day with Albert Luthuli and Steve Biko.

YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU Lyttelton (028 2252) Today at 3pm and 7.45pm. In repertory with *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (Mon-Wed at 7.45pm; matinee Wed at 3pm) and *Inner Voices* by Eduardo de Filippo (Thurs and Fri at 7.45pm).

Once again the National strikes gold in America, this time with 1936 comedy about a family of happy eccentrics. Jimmy Jewel as the genial, drop-out grandpa, Geraldine McEwan as the dotty authoress mother, Gaye Brown as alcoholic actress and Margaret Courtenay as a Russian grande turned waitress combine in a gloriously funny, subversive hymn to independence.

Out of Town

BIRMINGHAM: Repertory Theatre (021 236 4455). *The Devil's Disciple* by George Bernard Shaw. Until Nov 12, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm, Sat at 4pm.

BRISTOL: Theatre Royal, Old Vic (0272 243888). *The Banquet* by George Bernard Shaw. Until Nov 18, Mon-Wed at 7.15pm, Thurs-Sat at 7.45pm; matinees Thurs at 3pm, Sat at 4pm.

BRISTOL: New Vic (0272 243888). *Insolence* by Terry Johnson. Until Nov 19, Mon-Wed at 7.15pm, Thurs-Sat at 7.45pm. No part Mon Nov 14.

EDINBURGH: Royal Lyceum (031 226 9877). *White Rough* by Bill Bryden. Until Nov 26, Tues-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8pm; matinee Nov 26 at 4pm.

FARNHAM: Redgrave (0252 7151301). *Under Milk Wood* by Dylan Thomas. Until Nov 12, Thurs-Sat at 8pm; matinee Thurs at 2.30pm, Sat at 4pm.

GLASGOW: Citizens (041 429 5561). *June and the Paycock* by Sean O'Casey. Until Nov 12, Mon-Sat at 8pm, Sat at 8pm and 8.15pm.

GUILDFORD: Yvonne Arnaud (0483 60191). *Candida* by George Bernard Shaw. Until Nov 18, Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 5pm and 8pm; matinee Thurs at 2.30pm.

LEATHERHEAD: Theatres (0372 377677). *She Stoops to Conquer* by Oliver Goldsmith. Until Nov 19, Mon, Tues, Thurs, Sat at 7.30pm, Wed and Fri at 8pm; matinees Sat at 4pm.

LEICESTER: Haymarket (0533 539797). *Ghosts* by Henrik Ibsen. Until Nov 18, Mon-Thurs at 7.30pm, Fri and Sat at 8pm; matinees Sat at 4pm.

LIVERPOOL: Playhouse (051 706 8653). *Macbeth*. Until Nov 12, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 4pm and 8pm.

LIVERPOOL: Everyman (051 706 4776). *Return to the Forbidden Planet* by Bob Carlton. Until Nov 26, Tues-Sat at 8pm and 8.15pm; matinees Wed at 3pm.

spoof science-fiction rock musical, combining Shakespearean blank verse and rock music with a fantasy plot.

MANCHESTER: Royal Exchange (061 833 9833). *Hamlet*. Until Dec 17, Mon and Tues at 7.30pm, Wed-Sat at 8pm; matinees Wed at 2.30pm and Sat at 4.30pm.

MOLD: Theatre Cymru (0352 55114). *The Cloggies* by Bill Tidy, George Roman, with songs by Brian Jacques. Until Nov 12, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm.

NOTTINGHAM: Playhouse (0602 419418). *Repertory season*. The Matchmaker by Thornton Wilder. Today at 7.15pm.

OXFORD: Playhouse (0865 247133). *Clay* by Peter Whelan. Until Nov 12, Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 4pm and 8pm.

SALISBURY: Playhouse (0722 203333). *The School for Scandal* by Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Until Nov 12, Mon-Wed and Fri at 7.15pm, Thurs at 8pm, Sat at 8pm and 8.15pm.

SCARBOROUGH: Stephen Joseph Theatre in the Round (0547 70541). *She Stoops to Conquer* by Oliver Goldsmith. Today and Tues-Fri at 7.30pm.

STRATFORD: Royal Shakespeare (0793 29523). *Measure for Measure*. Today and Thurs at 7.30pm.

WINDSOR: Theatre Royal (0753 53888). *Peril at End House* by Agatha Christie. Until Nov 18, Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 4.45pm and 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm.

WORTHING: Connaught (0903 33333). *A Doll's House* by Henrik Ibsen. Until Nov 12, Mon-Thurs at 7.45pm, Fri and Sat at 8pm; matinees Wed at 2.30pm, Sat at 3pm.

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WORTHING: Connaught (0903 33333). *A Doll's House* by Henrik Ibsen. Until Nov 12, Mon-Thurs at 7.45pm, Fri and Sat at 8pm; matinees Wed at 2.30pm, Sat at 3pm.

PREVIEW Galleries

ARAB ART Eyre and Hothouse, 36 Duke Street, London SW1 (030 9306). Until Nov 11, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm.

Exhibition of about 50 plates depicting mosques, glass and intricate work of Islamic buildings, painted by Frisette d'Avennes. He travelled through nearly every Islamic country between India and Algeria and his publication in the 1870s of *L'Art Arabe*, containing 137 chromolithographed plates, reflected his deep knowledge of Islamic art and his ability as a draughtsman. He influenced French and British Victorian architects such as William Burges.

PETALS FROM A LOTUS Cliffe Castle, Kew, West Yorkshire (036 64184). Until July 1984, Tues-Sun 10am-5pm. Miniature paintings, bronze and stone sculpture, jewelry and textiles spanning 2,000 years are among 300 exhibits demonstrating the highest achievements of Indian art. Many pieces are lent by the Victoria and Albert Museum and have not been on public show since the mid-1950s.

PAUL NAZAR Browne and Derby, 19 Cork Street, London W1 (734 7964). Until Nov 26, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm. A sample of the work of an artist described recently as "the lost impressionist". It shows us elegance and accomplishment, particularly in pastel and watercolour, with a distinctive feeling for light and texture in such conservative forms as the flower-piece, the still-life and the landscape.

ROMAN BRITAIN ON DISPLAY Room 40, British Museum, Great Russell Street, London WC1 (636 1555). Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2.30pm-5pm. The British Museum's rich collection of artifacts dating from AD43 to AD410, when Britain was a Roman province, set out in a new permanent gallery. Places on show for the first time include the *Thetford Hoard* of gold jewelry and silver inscribed spoons; the *Vindolanda* Latin tablets and the recently discovered *Hadrian's Wall* head of the god Mercury found at Uley in Gloucestershire.

WILLIAM DOBSON National Portrait Gallery, St Martin's Place, London WC2 (830 1552). Until Jan 5, Mon-Fri 10am-5pm, Sat 10am-6pm, Sun 2-5pm. Being the leading British-born portrait painter of the seventeenth century has not done William Dobson much good in the eyes of posterity, given the overwhelming competition here from Van Dyck, Lely and Kneller among others. But he had a distinct artistic personality of his own, showing a strong interest in allegorical details and a taste for dramatic compositions. This collection of his works inspired by the court of Charles I also shows his awareness of the

Venetian school and the Caravaggesque movement.

THE TRAVELS OF EDWARD LEAR The Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, London W1 (029 5116). Until Nov 11, Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-1pm. Lear travelled almost constantly from 1837 to 1874, always with watercolours and paper to record the scenery of Europe or exotic views of Egypt, India and the Levant. Private collectors and public museums have lent 98 works for the exhibition and the catalogue links them to his amusing descriptive letters home.

HENRI GAUDIER-BRZESKA Kettle's Yard Gallery, Cambridge (0223 352124). Until Nov 20, Mon-Sat 12.30-5.30pm, Sun 2-5.30pm. Then on tour to Bristol and York. A retrospective exhibition of works by the French sculptor who settled in England in 1911 but died prematurely four years later, aged 44. The influences of Rodin and, later, of primitive sculpture, Epstein, Modigliani and Archipenko are reflected in 50 sculptures and 70 related drawings.

TASTE Bollenhouse, Victoria & Albert Museum, London SW7 (821 8773). Until Nov 24, Mon-Thurs and Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm. A review of the history of taste in design during the last two centuries. The show is divided into eight case studies, dealing with such topics as the vogue for antiquities, the romance of the machine and the effects of mass-consumption on public taste. It examines the meaning of "good design" and concludes with a selection of the best-selling products in Britain today.

LUCIAN FREUD Agnew's, 43 Old Bond Street, London W1 (629 6176). Until Nov 18, Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.30pm, (Open Thurs). One-picture show of Freud's latest work, his largest painting yet, *Large Interior, W11* (after *Watteau*). It is a rather gloomy group of four melancholic and mysterious adults and a child in a bare interior decorated only by a wild overgrown plant. The composition is suggested by a small Watteau, *Herot Contant*, but with the latter's meaning completely reversed.

EDGAR DEGAS David Cerrit, 15 Duke Street, St James's, London SW1 (830 8733). Until Dec 9, Mon-Fri 10am-6pm. Impressive show of paintings, drawings, pastels and prints, including a number of unfamiliar images as well as a few familiar ones. An important part of the show consists of the pick of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. A loan show of early English drawings from Holbein to Fuseli, from the Ashmolean, is at nearby Morton Morris, 32 Bury Street, St James's, London SW1 (830 2825), until Dec 2.

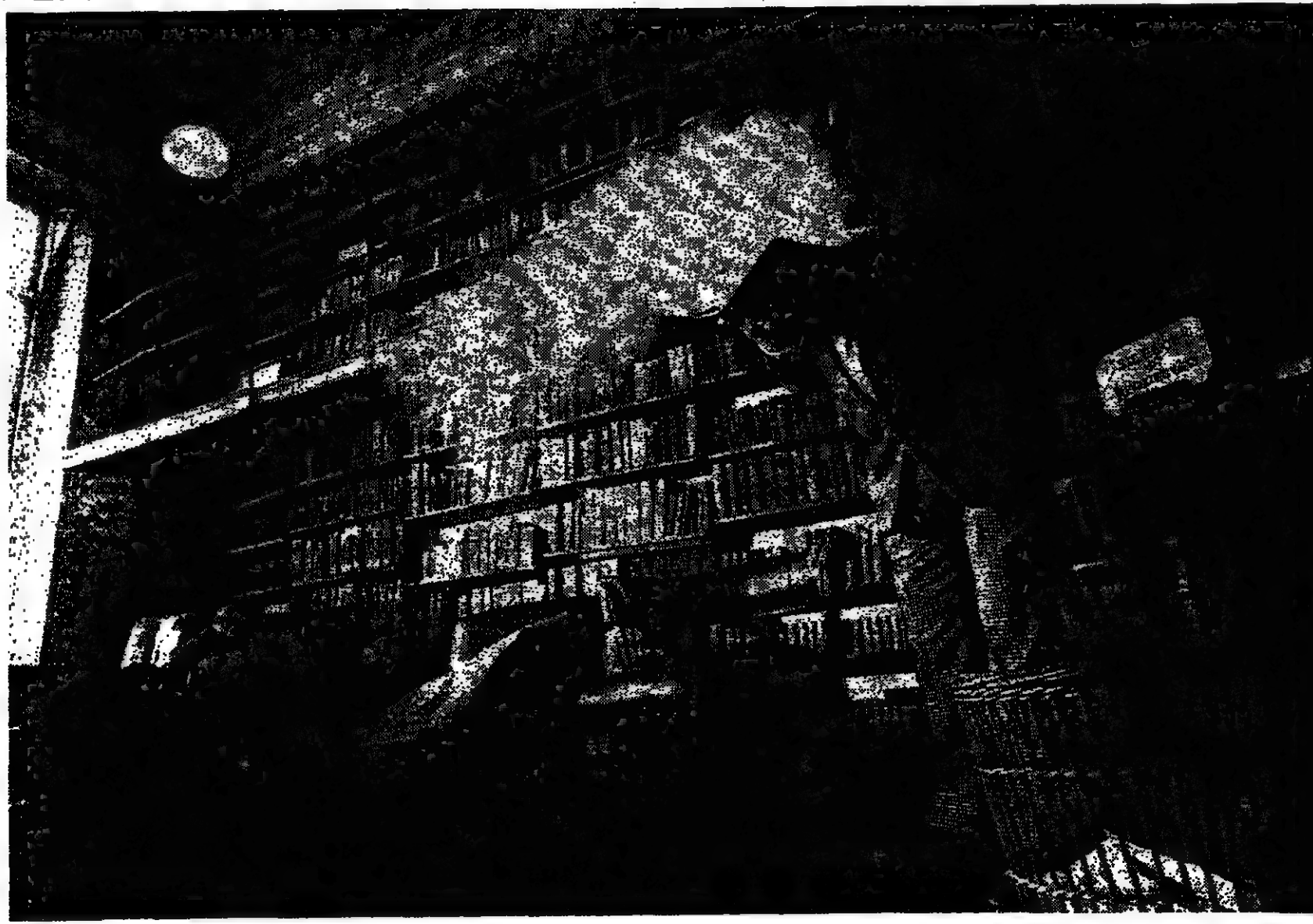


IMAGE OF THE WEEK: Biting the dust in the reading room of the London Library, pictured by Dudley Reed for *Tatler* magazine and included in *European Photography*. The camera was a Nikon and the film Tri X. Johnson's baby powder helped to create the effect of dust. A book of the exhibition is published by Columbus Books, £25

PORTRAITS FOR FRUIT Norwich School of Art, St George Street, Norwich (0603 610551). Mon - Dec 3, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm. An exhibition of environmental portraits by Philip Sawyer which explores his relationship as a portrait photographer with the publications for whom he works, including *The Observer* and *The Times*. It attempts to show how compromises have to be made because of printing problems, cropping of prints to make them fit available space and fickle editors.

HOCKNEY'S PHOTOGRAPHS Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE1 (028 5708). Wed - Feb 5, Mon-Wed 10am-6pm, Thurs-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun noon-6pm. A deliberately didactic show which takes as its starting point a photograph by Chaima Hardman of the Ark Royal under construction. Rob Powell, who researched the exhibition, uses the warship as a catalyst for a broader

Audacious, arrogant but wonderful composite colour constructions that seem to sprawl over acres of wall space. David Hockney expands the limit of traditional photography. Portraits, landscapes and intimate glimpses of the artist's friends and family.

THE BIRTH OF THE ARK ROYAL The Photographers' Gallery, 5 Great Newport Street, London WC2 (240 1968). Until Nov 27, Tues-Sat 11am-7pm. A deliberately didactic show which takes as its starting point a photograph by Chaima Hardman of the Ark Royal under construction. Rob Powell, who researched the exhibition, uses the warship as a catalyst for a broader

discussion of form, meaning and content. With additional photographs, showing unemployment in the northern shipyards.

SHIPBUILDING ON THE TYNE Side Gallery, 3 Side, Newcastle upon Tyne (0632 322208). Until Nov 20, Tues-Fri 11am-9pm, Sat-Sun 11am-5pm. Bruce Rie, a photographer of

some sensitivity, was commissioned by the Side Gallery to document Tyne-side shipyards, where 84 per cent of the ships on order are due for completion by the end of 1983. After that the outlook is bleak for the workers with whom Rie worked closely for three months.

DAVID BAILEY'S BLACK AND WHITE MEMORIES Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, London SW7 (889 6371). Until Nov 27, Mon-Thurs and Sat 10am-6.30pm, Sun 2.30pm-5.30pm. Portraits and fashion photography from 1948-1969 from a photographer who is synonymous with the swinging sixties.

EUROPEAN PHOTOGRAPHY Olivier Foyer, National Theatre, South Bank, London SE1 (828 2033). Nov 2-26, Mon-Sat 11am-10pm. Colour and black and white photography, mainly commissioned work, from various sections of the media, described by the organizers as the best in Europe. High standards are indeed set here, although the rather absurd series "America on a Red Couch" by Clark and Wackerbarth seems self-indulgent and out of place alongside photographs by McCullin, Snowden, Koudelka and a set by Bob Lieber on modern Germany. The many other photographers include Brian Harris of *The Times*.

Dance

ROYAL BALLET Covent Garden (240 1086). Today, Tues, Wed, Fri at 7.30pm. Nureyev's *The Tempest* is revived tonight, *Tosca* and *West*, with Anthony Dowell as Prospero. The programme also includes Ashton's *Monotones* and *Fagade* and, today and Wed, his *Voices of Spring* for Merle Park and Wayne Eagling. On Tues that is replaced by *Chaconne*, a duet by Derek Deane for Alessandra Ferri and David Wall. On Fri Jennifer Parney dances *Marion* with Dowell.



Springing: Merle Park

DANCE LUMBELLA Riverside (748 3647). Daily except Mon, times vary. Bristol, Amalfi (0272 289181). Fri at 8pm. Glasgow, Third Eye Centre (041 232 7521). Thurs at 8pm. Newcastle, Royal Northern College of Music (01 273 4504). Tues, Wed at 7.30pm. Swindon, Thamesdown Studio (0783 26161). Today at 7.30pm. The Canadian La La La troupe is at the Riverside tonight (8.30pm) and Sun (7.30), then at Manchester and Bristol. Trisha Brown's company from New York is at the Riverside Tues-Sat at 7.30pm with two programmes, both including *Set and Reset* with designs by Robert Rauschenberg, music by Laurie Anderson. American soloist Dana Reitz at Swindon today and at the Riverside Thurs and Fri at 8.30pm. Michael Clark gives his new programme at the Riverside tonight, at 10pm, and in Glasgow on Thurs. "Made in Britain" works by independent choreographers, is at the Riverside on Sun at 9pm.

ON TOUR Festival Ballet is at Birmingham Hippodrome (021 622 7846) today at 2.30pm and 7.30pm with Ben Stevenson's *Childe Harold*. London Contemporary Dance Theatre is at the Northcott, Exeter (0322 54653), today, then at the New Theatre, Cardiff (0222 32446). Tues-Sat, with programmes including this season's new works. Ballet Rambert is at the Royal, Nottingham (0502 42328). Tues-Sat, with works by Ashton, Ashton and Bruce until Thurs, and by Cunningham, North and Tetley on Fri and Nov 12.

PREVIEW Films



Heroine and hero: Noni Hazlehurst and Colin Friels star in *Monkey Grip*; Rudolf Nureyev and Nastassia Kinski enjoy a passionate



How the golden silence of Napoleon was broken by a wave of acclaim

Films on TV

This weekend Channel 4 is devoting nearly six hours of screen time to a first television showing of Abel Gance's silent epic *Napoleon*. It is being given in two parts, the first today from 2.05pm to 5.10pm and the second tomorrow, 1.40pm to 4.25pm.

Napoleon had its premiere at the Theatre National de l'Opéra in Paris in 1927 but six months later sound came to the cinema and the excitement of silent films was simply pushed aside. Bitter and disillusioned, Gance destroyed many of the copies of *Napoleon* and turned his back on the project.

His daring camerawork and his three-screen process, Polyvision, which anticipated CinemaScope by 30 years, were relegated to the history books and *Napoleon* came to enjoy the curious status of a classic of the cinema that few people had actually seen. Its subsequent resurrection is a story in itself and the main credit must go to the British film historian, Kevin Brownlow.

He first came across *Napoleon* as a schoolboy during the 1950s and just two reels of a 9.5mm print were enough to convince him that this was genius at work. He started an obsessive search for the rest of the film, a long and often frustrating sift of archives and private collections.

In 1967 Gance, now in his

late seventies, was given a grant by the French ministry of the arts to put together a new version of *Napoleon* and this provided a decisive stimulus to Brownlow's efforts. With access to all the director's own material, and with help from the Royal Belgian Film Archive and the National Film Archive in Britain he was able to piece together several hours of footage.

The restored print, with a score by Carl Davis based on the music of Beethoven and other composers of the Napoleonic period, was first seen at the London Film Festival three years ago, and aroused tremendous interest. The few screenings since have been sell-outs but now television is making the film accessible to a much wider audience.

Since 1980 further sections of *Napoleon* have come to light and another 24 minutes were discovered only this year. There may be even more to come. Meanwhile the film can be appreciated as one of the supreme achievements of the silent cinema, a marvellously inventive use of the then comparatively infant medium.

Originally intended to be the first of six, the film covers the life of Bonaparte from early childhood and schooldays up to

his emergence as a military commander at the start of the Italian campaign. Notable set pieces include the outbreak of the revolution in 1789, the siege of Toulon in 1793 and Napoleon's whirlwind courtship of Josephine de Beauharnais.

Napoleon is played by Vladimir Roudenko as a boy and by Albert Dieudonné as a man but among the more familiar names in the large cast are Annabella (sister to marry Tyrone Power) and Antonin Arnaud, the controversial French stage director who invented the "theatre of cruelty". Gance himself appears as St Just.

Peter Waymark

Also recommended: *And God Created Woman* (1956): The film that launched Brigitte Bardot as a sex symbol - a lot less daring than it seemed at the time (Channel 4, today, 8.10-9.50 pm). *The Queen of Spades* (1948): Thorold Dickinson's stylish and haunting version of the Pushkin story, with a brilliant central performance from Edith Evans (Channel 4, Tues, 9-10.50 pm). *Sunday Too Far Away* (1974): Ken Hannam's vividly observed film about rivalries among Australian sheepshearers, starring Jack Thompson and Phyllis Ophel (BBC1, Fri, 11.25pm-1am). *The Man With the Golden Arm* (1955): Frank Sinatra trying to kick the drug habit in Otto Preminger's skilful melodrama. (Channel 4, Fri 11.35 pm-1.45 am). *First British television showing.*

Monkey's grip on a downtrodden mouse

Close your eyes and think of an Australian film actress: Judy Davis, perhaps, standing up for culture in *My Brilliant Career*; Angela Punch McGregor, surviving the outbreak in *We of the Never*; Helen Morse in *Caddie*, pretty, enduring hardship. Resplendent performances every one, and all in period settings. Think of a striking contemporary role and the mind may stall - until the arrival of *Monkey Grip*.

For here we find Noni Hazlehurst as Nora, a Melbourne divorcee in fraught love with a heroin addict. Voters for the 1982 Australian Film Awards gave Hazlehurst the Best Actress prize, and they knew what they were about.

Monkey Grip - produced by Patricia Lovell (Gallipoli) and directed by Ken Cameron - is not precisely contemporary. Its source novel by Helen Garner describes the Melbourne suburb of Carlton in the early 1970s, high season of the Pram Factory theatre collective and other bohemian blooms. But the subject still seemed contemporary - and seedy - enough to worry potential backers. The film was even steered from the Cannes festival's competition entries to the "Certain Regard" section, to safeguard Australia's image as a movie both unnecessary and silly.

In fact, the people most at risk from *Monkey Grip* are

devoted viewers of the Australian serial *The Sullivans*, in which Noni Hazlehurst portrayed downtrodden mouse Lil Duggan, to whom heroin probably meant the leading lady in a nice play. But she escaped soap opera's treadmill long before typecasting could set in; in Robyn Archer's political cabaret *Cut and Thrust* (currently at the Drill Hall, London), she effortlessly assumes roles ranging from Mrs Thatcher to Carmen Miranda.

For Ken Cameron, a former secondary-school teacher, *Monkey Grip* follows various short fiction films stamped with sympathy for the frustrated. *Out of It* (1976) followed unemployed youths on the run from a bungled robbery; *Temperament Unsuit* (1977) dealt with a trainee teacher kicking against the system.

Shooting took place principally in Sydney. Helen Garner followed the production through, daily rewriting morsels of dialogue. She also kept an eye on her daughter Alice, wonderfully cast as Nora's 10-year-old child, the still centre of the film's adult whirlpool.

Geoff Brown

Monkey Grip (18) opens in London on Fri at the Screen on the Hill (435 3886), Cinecitta Leicester Square (830 0831) and ABC Fulham Road (370 2110).

BLOW TO THE HEART (no cert) ICA Cinema, The Mall (830 3647, closed Mon). Extended until Nov 9 Gianni Amelio's powerful film about the effects of terrorism on a university professor (Jean-Louis Trintignant) and his son (Fausto Russo) won the Best Italian Film of the Year award at the 1982 Venice festival. It was made for Italian television, but the lethally quiet tone and long camera takes are far removed from the traditional style of television films. With Laura Marante, Sonia Gessner.

THE COLOUR OF POMEGRANATES (U) Camden Plaza (485 2443). Also at Arncliffe, Bristol (0272 299191) today - Thurs. Sergio Paradjanov's cascade of bizarre images and sounds, recasting the life and poetic work of a seventeenth-century Armenian, Sayat Nova, is one of the world's most extraordinary films. Completed in 1969, it has previously been seen in Britain only in faceted, pirated prints. Now that we can see an official Sovexprom print, the colours and tableaux, rituals and poetry, burn themselves into the spectator's mind. With Sofiko Chikaral. Preceded by a short Russian animation film, *The Tale of Tales*, by Yuri Norstein.

DANTON (PG) Chelsea Cinema, King's Road (351 3742). Extended until Nov 16 Too easy to assume that Wejda's magnificent film is an allegory about contemporary Poland, though it does examine the painful difficulties of revolutionary politics in action. Shot in austere colours, staged with unrelenting speed; Gérard Depardieu's shaggy Danton and Wojciech Pszoniak's meticulous Robespierre bring the historical conflicts into sharp human focus. Magnificent.

EXPOSED Classic Chelsea (352 5096)

Critics' choice

Odeon Kensington (502 6644) **Plaza Piccadilly Circus** (437 1234) A provocative beauty from writer-director James Toback (famed for the out hit *Fingers*), in which Nastassia Kinski's fashion model wades in wonderment through a sea of strange passions. Rudolf Nureyev, as a concert violinist and counter-tenor, provides the perfect partner. Outrageous, funny and extraordinary. With Harvey Keitel, Ian McShane.

THE JUNGLE BOOK (U/MICKY'S CHRISTMAS CAROL) (U) Odeon Leicester Square (330 6111) Walt Disney's glorious cartoon treatment of Rudyard Kipling, made in 1967, with excellent jokes and songs. Also, Mickey Mouse's comeback film, derived from Charles Dickens. It is a measure of the potency of the characters created at the Disney studios that they can be put into dramatic roles just like other movie stars; and as with their human counterparts, their own star personalities modify the characters they play. It is this which gives *Mickey's Christmas Carol* the charm of irreverence. Donald plays Uncle Scrooge.

LA TRAVIATA (U) Odeon Haymarket (330 2736) Franco Zeffirelli's exhilarating film version of the Verdi opera filmed with pace, passion and gorgeous colours. Teresa Stratas, Placido Domingo and Cornell MacNeil sing; James Levine conducts.

NOCTALGIA (15) Lumiere, St Martin's Lane (836 0891) Expect no easy wallow in old times and fashions: the director is Andrei Tarkovsky, the Russian cinema's intellectual poet, responsible for *Solaris* and *Stalker*. Characters cluster in a Tuscan village to

ponder their memories, emotions and perception of reality. Co-produced with Italy; winner of the Grand Prize for Creative Cinema at this year's Cannes festival. With Cleg Yankovsky, Domiziana Giordano, Erland Josephson.

TOOTSIE (PG/KRAMER v KRAMER) (PG) Scene Leicester Square (438 4470) Tinseltown Baker Street (835 9773) Expert comedy about desperate actor Dustin Hoffman finding financial success and emotional turmoil as a female soap-opera star. Larry Gelbart and Murray Schisgal's knowing, witty script never loses sight of the serious ramifications. Sydney Pollack directs with self-effacing skill, and Hoffman's performance is remarkable. With Jessica Lange, Charles Durning, Teri Garr. Plus Hoffman and Mary Steebs in the celebrated tug-of-love tear-jerker.

ZELIG (PG) ABC Fulham Road (370 2636) Classic Oxford Road (636 0310) Gate Bloomsbury (837 8402) Screen on the Green (226 3520) Warner West End (438 0781) There may be Woody Allen films with a bigger pile of laughs, but none can compare with this pseudo-documentary for bizarre imagination and technical brilliance. The history of Leonard Zelig, the human chameleon, promises good jokes about modern neuroses and American society; but Allen's brightest achievement is the fabrication of a bogus - and completely believable - legend from authentic visual documents. Documentary portraits will never seem the same again. With Mia Farrow.

The information in this column was correct at the time of going to press. Late changes are often made and it is advisable to check, using the telephone numbers given.

PREVIEW Music

Choral reformation of Luther

There will be three musical events at the West Church of St Anne and St Agnes, Gresham Street, London EC2, to commemorate the five hundredth anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther. He was born on November 10, 1483, at Eisleben, Saxony, died there in 1546, and, unlike many ecclesiastical reformers, always considered music to be of great importance.

On Monday at 1.10pm the Sine Nomine Singers and Players (brunishing cornets, sackbuts, etc) will start with a lunchtime programme called "Music of the English Reformation". This will demonstrate

the influence of Luther on English church music and will include part of the *Western Wind* Mass and the metrical version of *The Acts of the Apostles* by Christopher Tye (c. 1507-72). Sections of the *Mass Per Anna Justitia* by John Merbecke (c.1505-85) and settings from *The Book of Common Prayer* (1550) will also be sung. (Merbecke was at St George's, Windsor.)

Music by Luther and his contemporaries will be heard in an early evening concert on Wednesday at 6.30pm. Vocal and instrumental pieces by Georg Rhas (1488-1548) and

Johann Walter (1496-1570) will be included, as will settings of hymns for choir and instruments by Luther himself. Again the performers will be the Sine Nomine Singers and Instrumentalists.

Luther's rarely presented *Formula Missae*, an Order of Mass and Communion for the church at Wittenberg, 1523, will be used at the 11am service on Sunday, November 13. This adaptation of the Mass, in English, with parts in Latin, will follow the liturgical reforms suggested by Luther in this earliest Reformation order.

Max Harrison



Voicing, Janáček's *Mládí* are included, as is Constant Lambert's Piano Concerto (soloist, Ian Brown), a piece that makes an especially perceptive use of jazz materials.

LAWRENCE GLOVER Wed, 7.30pm, Royal Scottish Academy of Music, Stevenson Hall, St George's Place, Glasgow (041 332 4101) Lawrence Glover's ambitious recital consists of Schubert's last piano sonata, D 960, Chopin's F Minor Fantasy, Ravel's *Gaspard de la nuit*, Liszt's *Gnomes* and Transcendental Study No 10.

RADZYNSKI'S CANTO Thurs, 7.30pm, Wigmore Hall After the Bach-Busoni Chaconne, Jeremy Brown gives the world premiere of Jan Radzynski's *Canto*. Then he plays Book 1 of Debussy's *Images* and Chopin's four Ballades.

JOUBERT'S THRENOS Thurs, 8pm, Malvern Festival Theatre, Grange Road, Malvern (06845 3377) The English String Orchestra provides a rare opportunity of hearing Joubert's Threnos (Melvyn Tan, harpsichord). They also perform Berkeley's *Souvenirs de Florence* and a Handel Concerto Grosso.

SONYA'S LULLABY Fri, 7.30pm, St John's The Resonance ensemble plays Sonya's *Lullaby* by Knusken, *Meeting Point* by Howard, and *Variations* by Maxwell Davies.

SINFONIA STRETTA Fri, 7.30pm, Festival Theatre, Sea Front, Paignton (0303 55841) Local's *Sinfonia Stretta* is the most unusual item in the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra's programme. John Williams (guitar) solos in the rarely heard *Concerto de Aranjuez* of Rodrigo. Also on the programme are Brahms's St Anthony Variations and Ravel's *Boleto*.

ROXBURGH'S TABLEAUX Fri, 7.45pm, Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2 (628 8795, credit cards 638 8891) Edwin Roxburgh conducts the Philharmonia in a discussion and performance of his *Seven Tableaux*.

MIKE GIBBS BAND Tonight, St Donat's Castle, Llanelli, Wales (04662 2161) The Mike Gibbs Band headlines an Interesting Contemporary Music Network project with a multiracial line-up that boasts Tony Coe, Palle Mikkelborg and bassist Steve Swallow amongst its modern jazz luminaries.

MEMPHIS SLIM Tonight, 100 Club, 100 Oxford Street, London W1 (836 0833) Memphis (real name Peter Chatman) may be nearing 70, but his declaratory style of blues piano is still guaranteed to rouse you to a R&B fan.

CLIFF RICHARD Until end Nov, Apollo, Victoria, Wilton Road, London SW1 (828 8655) The Young One should be getting into the swing of this seasonal still by now. He'll be minding his old and new with cabaret, comedy and Christianity. But he doesn't still do "Schoolboy Crush" though. Only ticket holders need bother turning up.

BRASS CONSTRUCTION Tomorrow, Hammersmith Odeon, Queen Caroline Street, London W6 (748 0081) Randy Muller's Brooklyn funksters spend the weekend showing our soul boys how to get down.

MICK HEYWARD Mon and Tues, Dominion Theatre, Tottenham Court Road, London W1 (580 9562) The current generation's very own Cliff showcasing songs from his promising *North of a Miracle* album while desperately trying to live down his Helmut 100 persona. His veteran band and confident string of recent hits should help the evening run smoothly.

AUTO DA FE AND THE CALL Tues, Venue, 160-162 Victoria Street, London SW1 (828 9441) Irish rockers Auto Da Fe are helped out by Phil Lynott on subbatical from Thin Lizzy. Worth seeing, though, to check out the highly rated new American group The Call, who have inflamed critical interest and even encouraged Garth Hudson (of Band name) and director Martin Scorsese to lend



Mixing it: Cliff Richard with songs old and new

COVENT GARDEN The last production of Mussorgsky's *Boris Godunov* here lasted for over 30 years. The new one is staged by the distinguished Soviet film director Andrei Tarkovsky, his first opera. Robert Lloyd sings the title role at Covent Garden. Claudio Abbado's fine conducting dominates the performance. Thurs, 8.30pm. (240 1068)

ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA Not a week for those short of stamina. *The Valkyrie*, the start of ENO's new *Ring*, begins at 5.30pm. Fine conducting by Mark Elder, and Linda Esther Gray is now back in the cast as Brünnhilde (tonight and Wed). A revival of Offenbach's *Tales of Hoffmann*, not seen here for some time, shares the repertory. John Treleaven takes the title role, and Michael Schwaner, chief conductor of the Danish Opera, makes his home debut (Tues and Fri). (836 8161)

SADLER'S WELLS Handel Opera occupy the house this week. In their regular autumn season. A new production of *Giuliano*, one of Handel's later

Rock & Jazz

Support is New York Sky whose musicians learnt chops with Ojays and Crown Heights Affair. A non-stop dance night.

DEXTER GORDON AND KIT HAIN Mon-Fri, Ronnie Scott's, 47 Frith Street, London W1 (439 0747) The Ace bebop tenor sax man continues his annual Scott's jaunt. Melodic, punchy, accessible jazz.

CHAZ JANKEI Wed, Venue, 160-162 Victoria Street, London SW1 (828 9441) Ian Dury's former Blockhead sidkick is an exciting pianist in his own right although he has yet to make much impression on our charts. Jankei will concentrate on his recent *Chazabance* set, and a band that includes Charlie Charles and Norman Watt-Roy can be relied upon to raise the spirits.

JUNIOR WALKER AND THE ALL STARS Wed, Dingwalls, Camden Lock, London NW1 (267 4987) Snakefinger (aka Phil Lynott) is an enterprising guitarist who has graced bands as wide-ranging as Chilli Willi and the Red Hot Peppers and those San Francisco enigmas The Residents.



Going strong: Memphis Slim with his blues piano

OPERA Ring, which has been roughly handled by some critics, can be seen in Cardiff tonight (New Theatre) (0222 32446/27267) and the Bristol Hippodrome (0272 299444) on Tues. Audiences there can judge for themselves.

Films: David Robinson and Geoff Brown; Concerts: Max Harrison; Rock & Jazz: Max Bell; Opera: John Higgins.

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Entertainments

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Janacek Mladi

November
Wed 9.30 LONDON Bloomsbury Theatre
Thurs 10.45 HOLLAND University, Middleton Hall
Mon 14.00 COVENTRY Warwick Un. Arts Centre
Tue 15.30 SHEFFIELD University, Firth Hall
Thurs 17.30 Huddersfield, St Paul's Hall
Further details from Contemporary Music Network, Arts Council of Great Britain, 1 Finsbury Circus, London EC2A 3DF, Tel 01 529 9495

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Philharmonia Orchestra
Conductor Sir Charles Mackerras
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THE WEEK AHEAD

Today

MARTIN LUTHER: The 500th anniversary of his birth is marked by three programmes this week. Tonight (Radio 4, 10.15-11pm) there is a discussion of his theology in the first radio production of the play, *Luther*, by John Osborne (Radio 3, 8.15-9pm); and on Tuesday Jonathan Pryce plays him in a television play by William Nicholson (BBC 1, 8.25-10.30pm). See **Concerts**, page 17.

MACBETH: The sixth season of the BBC Television Shakespeare cycle opens with the tragedy of the noble Scottish soldier and his ambitious wife, Nicol Williamson plays Macbeth, with Jane Lapotaire as Lady Macbeth, Ian Hogg as Banquo, Mark Dignam as Duncan, James Hazeldine as Malcolm and James Bolam providing light relief as the drunken porter. The director is Jack Gold and the music has been composed by Carl Davis. BBC 2, 8.40-11.10pm.

Tomorrow

LONDON TO BRIGHTON RUN: see Outings, page 18.

OPERA ON FILM: Season of Sunday screenings throughout November and December offers some rarely seen curiosities from the host of opera films made in Italy from the 1940s onwards. Chances to hear great voices on rather old soundtracks begin today with Luchino Visconti's film of the Rome stage production of Verdi's *La Traviata* (1950), with Anna Moffo, Gino Bechi and Franco Bonisolli and Gallone's film of Verdi's *Forza del Destino* (1950), with Tito Gobbi and Nelly Corradi, partly filmed on location. Treasures to come include Tito Gobbi and Oneglia Finelli in Leoncavallo's *I Pagliacci* (1950) and Walter Felsenstein's film of *Fidelio* (1955), both Nov 27. Scala Cinema, 27-8 Pentonville Road, London N1 (278 8052). Until Dec 16.

BODYLINE: Fifty years after it took place, the dust refuses to settle on the most controversial Test cricket series ever played. Douglas Jardine's attempt to curb the run-getting prowess of the Australian Don Bradman with a battery of short-pitched fast bowling is recalled by any of those who took

part, including the spearhead of the English attack, Harold Larwood. BBC 2, 9.30-10.10pm.

Monday

OLD MASTER PRINTS: Many people are ready to spend £50 on a print by a good contemporary printmaker, but do not think of buying old master prints. Modest collectors assume, wrongly, that they are too expensive. Today's sale has prints of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and while a fine engraving of Diderot's *Adieu* and *Eve* is expected to fetch £3,000-£10,000, about one third of the lots are estimated under £100. Condition may not be marvellous, but the image often is. Phillips, Blenheim Street, London, W1 (229 8602) at 2pm.

BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL OF READERS AND WRITERS: Claimed to be the first "comprehensive and non-elitist literature festival to be held in a major British city" and designed to appeal to young and old, white and black, and even those who just enjoy a good read. Those appearing include Margaret Drabble, Agnès Mitchell, Prunella Scales, Jack Higgins, Beryl Bainbridge and D. M. Thomas. Midlands Arts Centre, Cannon Hill Park, Birmingham (box office 021 440 3838). Until Nov 20.

ROYAL VARIETY PERFORMANCE 1983: Gene Kelly is the host for this year's command performance in the presence of the Queen. The theme is dance, and among those appearing are Natalia Makarova, Wayne Sleep, Gummie Craven, Leslie Sarony, Les Dawson, Billy Dainty, Finola Hughes, Julia Mackenzie, the companies from the musicals *Jukebox*, *Dancin'*, and *My One and Only* (including Twigg and Tony Tunstall). TV will broadcast the show next weekend. Theatre Royal, Drury Lane (836 8108). Today only, at 7.30pm.

Tuesday

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS: The Benson and Hedges Championships have attracted a high class field, headed by the Wimbledon champion, John McEnroe and including the winners of the United States, and Australian Open championships, Jimmy Connors, and Johan Kriek. Wembley Arena, Wembley. Middlesex (802 1234). Television coverage starts on Thurs (BBC 1, 2-3.30pm); the final is on Sun.

AERONAUTICAL AND NAUTICAL: Do you want *The Airplane Annual* of 1983, the first complete aviation catalogue? Or 250 issues of *Flight* magazine? Or a pair of black leather wickered flying boots, size 10? Or a 1950s Republic of the Sopwith Baby Sea Plane hovering over destroyers? And many other choice items of aeronautical and nautical interest are on offer today. Christie's, South Kensington London SW7 (581 2231) at 2pm.

SLEEPING POLICEMAN: Food Novo have been touring this play by Howard Brenton and Cumberbatch, which presents a sardonic South Londoners and how they are affected by local government decisions. Roland Rees directs. Royal Court Theatre Upstairs (730 2554). Preview today and Wed at 7.30pm, opens Thurs 8pm. Until Nov 26. Mon-Sat at 7.30pm.

Wednesday

DAVID COX: The bicentenary of the artist's birth is celebrated with the first major show for many years, bringing together watercolours from all periods of his busy life as well as a choice of his later and little-regarded oils. Now that the artistic controversies of the early nineteenth century are long forgotten we can relish his feeling for the shifting light of English weather without worrying whether he should be castigating for holding on to the eighteenth century right up to his death in 1859. Victoria and Albert Museum, London SW7 (589 6371). Until Jan 6. Mon-Thurs, Sat 10am-5.30pm. Sun 2.30-5.30pm.

THE ARCHITECT'S HANDMAID: The handmaid in question was colour in the eighteenth-century interior. We have recently become much more aware of the important role that paint often had in the architect's total concept. This



Trunk call: Geoffrey Hutchings returns as the 'Dame', Lady Dodo, in Poppy, the hit musical by Peter Nichols and Monty Norman, previewing at the Adelphi Theatre, London WC2, from Wednesday

exhibition explains its use in the eighteenth century, with materials for making pigments on show as well as original architect's drawings from the superb RIBA collection. Heinz Gallery, 21 Portman Square, London W1 (580 5533). Until Dec 17. Mon-Fri 11am-5pm, Sat 10am-1pm.

JAPAN IN TRANSITION: There is little art in this country illustrating the important period when Japan was finally forced to face a strong external challenge to its traditional lifestyle. This show gathers together 147 vivid drawings from the end of the nineteenth century, some in loose narrative series, some apparently detached, all by anonymous picture-book illustrators, which both indicate the incursion of Western technology and ideas and celebrate the surviving traditional ways. Milne Henderson, 95 Mount Street, London W1 (489 2507). Until Nov 25. Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-2pm.

THE ARTIST'S LONDON: Not merely topographical, more a series of personal looks at London life over eight decades, the show ranges from Gilman's lively glimpses of Camden Town to Albert Newton's haunted, empty canals, from the cozy traditional life mirrored by Arlinozzo and Barnett Freedman to Bomberg's views of blitz devastation. Gillian Jason Gallery, 42 Inverness Street, London NW1 (267 4835). Until Dec 2. Tues-Sat 10.30am-5.30pm.

RAOUL DUFY/DAVID HOCKNEY: Concurrent exhibitions at the Hayward Gallery, the first being the largest and most representative survey of Dufy's art ever staged and the second devoted to Hockney's photographs. Dufy, the radiant and optimistic painter of

yachts, regattas, racecourse scenes and harvests, is represented by several paintings not seen before in England, while four large murals commissioned by Guy Wessell for his villa at Antibes are being given their first public display anywhere. Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE1 (928 3144). Mon-Wed 10am-8pm, Thurs-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun noon-6pm. Combined admission: adults 22, children, students, pensioners and unemployed £1. Tues and Wed 6-8pm, and all day Mon, £1 for all.

CHINESE ART: Christie's call their mammoth four-session sale today and tomorrow "Fine Chinese Export Porcelain", by which they mean cheaper ceramics - they start with Tang pottery - and later works of art - there are enamel, furniture and pictures. With £15 lots this is a good hunting ground for modestly priced beauties. They include polished wood chairs and tables with beautiful black lines, some ravishing bird paintings on silk - and lots of export porcelain. Christie's, King Street, London SW1. Today and tomorrow at 10.30am and 2.30pm.

BLONDEL: New musical by Stephen Oliver and Tim Rice, which reopens the Old Vic. Paul Nicholas and Sharon Lee Hill lead in the tale of the faithful minstrel to King Richard the Lionheart, roaming Europe in search of his missing master. The updating includes an accompanying vocal group, The Blondettes. Old Vic, Waterloo Road, London SE1 (928 7816). Opens today at 7pm. Until Dec 17. Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 7.45pm; matinees Wed at 2.30pm and Sat at 4pm.

DON'T TELL LEONARDO: A film about Leonardo da Vinci, the multi-faceted genius of the Italian Renaissance, seen through the eyes of the cartoonist Ralph Steadman. The film shows Steadman recreating Leonardo's *The Last Supper* on his bedroom wall, a project which took eight months, and Michael Hordern reads extracts from an imaginary diary written by Steadman but based on much that Leonardo wrote. Channel 4, 9-10pm. Coincides with the publication of Steadman's book, *Leonardo*.

AUF WIEDERSEHEN, PETI: A 13-part drama series, their first original work for British television for five years, by Dick Clement and Ian La Frenais, creators of the classic comedies *The Likely Lads* and *Porridge*. Starring Tim Healy, Jimmy Nail and Kevin Wylie, it is about a gang of building workers who head for Germany in search of jobs and find themselves among other expatriate "bricks" on the run from the taxman, the police or their wives. All TV regions, 9-10pm.

ANTHONY POWELL: A portrait of the novelist whose 12-volume *A Dancer to the Music of Time* is one of the outstanding contributions to modern British fiction. The

programme includes tributes from such admirers as Clive James, Kingsley Amis, Robert Conquest and Alison Lurie. James Fox appears as the narrator of the novels, Mick Jagger; and Powell himself talks about his work. BBC 2, 10-11pm.

Thursday

CARAVAN CAMPING HOLIDAY SHOW: A chance to inspect the fullest range of equipment available for next year's holiday. Caravans have improved aerodynamics and use more lightweight materials to reduce fuel consumption. Motorcaravans are more luxurious, tents quicker to put up - the mushroom tent opens in a single movement - and the supermarket accessory shop offers new products. Earls Court, Weymouth Road, London SW5 (385 1234). Princess Michael of Kent opens the show this morning at 11am. Then daily 10am-8pm (until 10pm on Nov 18). Admission: adults 22.50; children and pensioners 11.50. Until Nov 20.

BOOKS FOR COLLECTORS: Collectors with special tastes are often left grinding their teeth because they cannot find that 40-year-old reference book. Today's sale of art reference books may help a few of them. There is one of the 100 copies of Marsh's 1924 *Aeronautical Prints and Drawings*, Hargreaves' 1930 *History of Flying Cards*, Leighton's 1926 *Old Ship Figures-heads and Sterns* and another 365 assorted items. Bloomsbury Book Auctions at the Kenilworth Hotel, Great Russell Street, London (636 1845) 1pm.

PRESENT ARMS: A sale of arms and armour comprising Japanese swords, edged weapons, antique and modern firearms, military and medals takes place today. Included is a hunting sword which belonged to descendants of Charles II and Neil Gwynne, a Georgian oak truncheon, a rare walking-stick gun and a large selection of rifles, pistols, uniforms and shotguns. Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (629 6602) at 2pm.

Friday

JOSEPH LOSEY: A salute to the film director includes an exhibition of set designs, scripts and papers; discussion with Losey (Nov 13); and a week of films. These are dominated by the exotic melodrama *Five* (1952), shot in Italy; temptress Jeannine Moreau entrap Stanley Baker's dubious Welsh writer (today, tomorrow and Nov 14-17). Cinema 1 and foyer. The Barbican, London EC2 (628 8795). Until Nov 17.

MONKEY GRIP: Nani Hazehur in Ken Cameron's film. See page 17.

CHRISTMAS LIGHTS: Pat Phoenix, the actress, stands on the balcony of D. H. Evans to turn on the twinkling lights of Christmas trees lining Oxford Street, London, at 8pm. They will be lit from dusk until around midnight until Twelfth Night, Jan 6. The Regent Street lights will be switched on by Princess Alexandra on Nov 16 (Austin Reed, 6.10pm).

DANCING: Bob Fosse's non-pilot musical comes from Broadway complete with a Tony award for choreography, and a US company of 18 for the first six months. A feast of dance in many styles, to the accompaniment of popular music from John Philip Sousa to Cat Stevens. Theatre Royal, Drury Lane (836 8108). Preview today at 8pm. Nov 12 at 8pm and 8.30pm. Opens Nov 14 at 7pm. Then Mon-Thurs at 8pm, Fri and Sat at 8pm and 8.30pm.

CONVERSATIONS WITH WILLIAM VAN DYKE: A portrait of the director of the decent and friendly portrait of the

Week following

Nov 12: Lord Mayor's Show, City of London. Nov 13: Remembrance Sunday.

Software
Gentle guide through the maze of incomprehension

Why should *The Times* review software? Indeed, what is software? You may well ask, and both are fair questions. But rest assured that we have not plunged blindly into the electronic revolution, expecting it to solve every problem, be it in the office, or at home.



One reaches a point, however, where the flood can no longer be ignored. Home computers represent a technological advance which has no precedent. Their application is almost unlimited - they can plan your garden, teach your infants to read, coach teenagers through 'O' or 'A' levels, maintain home accounts, or simply provide an abundance of harmless, and occasionally educational, entertainment through the medium of video games.

Their cost bears little relation to their power. That £130 grey case, nestling underneath the television, today would have filled a couple of rooms and cost a chief accountant's ransom 10 years ago.

Perhaps most important of all, the language of the computer is the new language. The syntax of the chip era may seem opaque to those of us who did not grow up with it. But it has an immediate currency and an easy comprehensibility to anyone in school today. And we must face the shocking truth that we are going to have to relearn our own semantic values if we want to communicate with them.

Software should be the guide through that maze of incomprehension, which is why we shall review it in the same terms one would use to approach a guide for tourists in France or a primer in Mandarin. The purpose remains the same; only the contexts have changed.

Some future lexicologist at Collins will, no doubt, record the origin of the word. Meanwhile, I can only believe it arose out of the need for a negative of the term "hardware" which was used by all the early computer pioneers for the vast electronic components of the systems they were inventing. The boxes of chips, relays and screens, the printers and the paper they used, were hardware. The programs (and I use the American spelling unashamedly since it seems to be universal) which ran the system became software.

I remember that it was a great shock to me to discover that my brand new home computer, of itself, was actually capable of very little. In reality, the machines which one buys, be they Commodore or Apple, Atari or Sinclair, represent vast empty brains waiting for something to occupy them.

If you have the time and the expertise, you can occupy that "brain" - or memory - yourself.

by writing your own programs. But this is a demanding exercise, and one which takes some time to learn.

Most of us will want the donkey work to be carried out by someone else, by buying a ready-made program - in other words, software. Most home users buy their software on cassettes, which are almost identical to those used for audio tape recorders. The pattern of clicks and beeps on the cassette is translated by the computer into a program which will forecast the cost of a hire purchase agreement, warn you not to plant *nicotiana* in a shady spot, or transport you to a local war on one of the moons of Saturn.

The cassette is a slow and somewhat inaccurate method of transferring programs into a computer, but its enormous popularity has shrunk the price of software contained on tape to ridiculously low levels. Conventional home accounting programs of a complexity which would cost business computer users more than £100 can be had for less than £10 on cassette. The professional version would be on disk, of course, a floppy plastic information storage medium encased in cardboard which resembles a 45rpm record. This method of storage is faster and more reliable than cassette, and with the entry into the market of cheap disk drives, is of increasing importance to the home user.

In short, software should be the answer to the question: what can I do with a home computer? That is the basis upon which we shall conduct our reviews in coming months. The products tested will cover all the machines most widely used by people at home.

Their uses will vary from the practical to the frivolous. Their appeal will range from the home accountant to the youngster addicted to arcade video games, with every gradation in between. And, since the computer world is no admirer of the existing conventions, we shall seek to batter down a few of the barriers which divide the serious from the enjoyable in home computing. Provided, of course, someone comes up with the appropriate software.

David Hewson

Country Diary
Variations on the theme of motorway madness

What better on a sunny Monday morning than to be heading out of London. After the summer lull, the autumn commuter traffic is now in full force, jammed around Hammersmith Broadway, but we, happily, are bound in the opposite direction - out along the M4, the high road to the west. Unlike the dreary M1, the working route to the midlands and the industrial north, the M4 is London's time off trail to the countryside and the sea.



Just beyond Heathrow are the gigantic excavations for the interchange with the M25. I expect it will all be very impressive when it is finished, but I wonder how much farmland will be buried forever. I hold no particular brief for the road lobby, but surely roads which keep traffic out of towns and villages should be encouraged, even if some farmland is lost in the process. How many anti-roads campaigners live in places which have been waiting years by bypasses?

On the hill which descends into the little town of Woodstock from the north there has been a forlorn little sign for as long as I can remember. It says simply "Woodstock Needs a Bypass". Now the Friends of the Earth have a jolly wheeze to stop the building of the M40, and what they claim will be the desecration of Otmoor, by buying up bits of land on the designated route and selling it off to absentee landlords in the hope that ownership will then be untraceable.

One good thing about motorways is that they give you such splendid panoramic views. And some not so splendid. Why are modern housing estates so uniformly hideous?

In the summer of 1976 the banks of the Queen Mother reservoir rose like a giant sandhill from the surrounding desert scrub. There is a bit more grass on them now, grazed by sheep, but the trees hardly seem to have grown at all, which is a pity. It would be nice to think that in years to come motorway banks and verges, uncult and unsprayed, would come to resemble those railway cuttings which have sprouted woodland jungles, a refuge for wildlife from pesticides.

as they are fashionably depicted? Berkshire scenery still has plenty of trees and woods. Some fields are admittedly very big, divided if at all by stumpy little hedgerows, which might as well not be there. But the landscape is continually broken up by wooded vales.

Some big fields are really quite attractive, particularly if they are undulating. Treeless spaces seem to be objectionable only if they are also flat, as in Norfolk. The same people who deplore the grubbing up of lowland trees and hedges vigorously oppose any plans to plant trees on bare uplands. They are not trees, they say; they are "serried rows of conifers". But what about the Sussex Downs, where the wheat is now grown on the windswept summits, more chalk than soil, and where, without sheep to graze the lower slopes, the scrub is taking over?

The awning on a huge lorry has been ripped off by the wind, revealing it to be filled with apples. Why do the top ones not blow off? Just before the Severn Bridge we overtake another lorry carrying straw. The farmers who burn it say the costs of transporting it elsewhere in the country are prohibitively high, but on the other side of the bridge we pass two loads heading west.

Near journey's end, Pembrokeshire, a horrible machine is encroaching the hedges, shaving them down to bare, obtrusely sloping earthenbanks. No doubt the county council would say it is all in the interest of traffic safety. But if the Pembrokeshire lanes need to be thus mutilated, what hope for motorway verges?

John Young

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Next week's sales

8th at 10.30am and 2.30pm
Japanese Prints, Paintings, Screens and Illustrated Books

8th at 11.00am and 2.30pm
Fine Decorative, Sporting and Topographical Prints

9th at 11.00am
Valuable Printed Books

9th at 10.30am and 2.30pm and 10th at 10.30am and 2.30pm
Fine Chinese Export Porcelain

10th at 11.00am and 2.30pm
Fine and Rare Bordeaux

11th at 10.30am
English Pictures

Information on these sales on 01-839 9060/930 8870

SOUTH KENSINGTON
85 Old Brompton Road
London SW7

8th at 2.00pm
Aeronautical Art and Literature

9th at 2.00pm
Clocks and Barometers

There will also be sales of Oriental Works of Art and Ceramics, Watercolours and Prints, Silver, Wines, Jewellery, Carpets and Objects of Art, Furniture, Pictures, Glass and Ceramics

Information on these sales on 01-831 2231/3679

GENEVA
The Hotel Richemond

12th at 6.30pm
Fine and Rare Wines

13th at 3.00pm and 7.00pm
Art Nouveau and Art Deco

14th at 3.00pm and 6.00pm
European Porcelain

14th at 8.00pm and 15th at 10.30am and 3.00pm
Gold Boxes, Objects of Vertu and Decorative Jewellery

15th at 5.00pm
Clocks and Watches

15th at 8.00pm and 16th at 10.00am, 2.30pm and 8.30pm
Magnificent Jewels

17th at 10.30am and 3.00pm
Russian Works of Art and Objects by Carl Fabergé

17th at 6.00pm
European Silver

Information on these sales on 01-839 9060/930 8870

Unlooked-for wealth at the back of the wardrobe

The beautiful people of the swinging sixties may be in for a shock: their youthful cast-offs are coming back into fashion as "collectables". The tip of a true 1950s and 1960s revival is visible, and nowhere more so than on the backs of the new collectors of the period's nostalgic fashion. Encouraging this trend has been Christie's, South Kensington, whose antique textile department holds quarterly sales of twentieth-century clothes; the next is on November 15.

For the past 12 months these sales have offered an increasing number of 1950s and 1960s outfits by well-known designers. Prices are still ridiculously low, but the fact that they have doubled, and tripled, this year indicates more than just passing enthusiasm.

The best remembered fashions of the 1950s are the swirly, petticoated skirts, waist-cinching belts, bobbie sox and beaded cardigans which are now selling in large numbers in the new specialist retro shops. Collectors also go for the Juliette Greco look: leg-hugging, stretch lame trousers, black leopard tops and flat ballet pumps.



Fifties and sixties style going under the hammer: from left, little black wool crepe cocktail dress by Dior; camel wool dress and jacket by Patou; the Greco look silver lame stretch trousers, worn with leopard top. Make-up by Tim Huff for Chanel

his prices stay at least relatively low. His stylish clothes, though dated, have a freshness which appeals to today's bargain-hunting party-goer.

By the early 1960s, the postwar flowering of capitalism was especially in evidence in the dress of wealthy women. Society hostesses competed for the most lavish wardrobes. The

most exclusive of haute couturiers was the Spaniard Cristobal Balenciaga. Although he shunned publicity, his delicate and unusual fabrics, inspired cut and ability to make women appear more beautiful than they were had the great and famous queuing for appointments at his Paris salon on the Avenue George V.

With the possible exception of the ballgowns, most Balenciagas are now collected, not to be worn, but for the sheer pleasure of possession. Due to the interest shown by museums, prices at Christie's have risen dramatically this year, although Balenciaga originals can be had for as little as £70, at recent auctions a black silk cape went

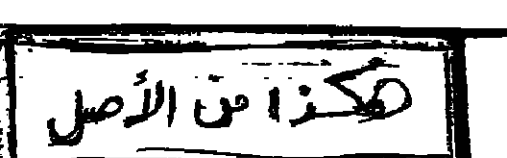
for £300, and a gorgeous pink silk and lace ballgown made £680.

The latest Christie's sale has an unprecedented 60 lots of stylish, and still wearable, fifties' and sixties' fashion. These include 29 early-1960s Balenciagas which once belonged to the French socialite Madame Fern Bedaux.

Madame Bedaux, a tall, statuesque woman, and close friend of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, dressed exclusively in Balenciaga. The tiny discreet red ribbon sewn to the left breast of many of these garments stands for the Legion d'honneur awarded her for her help to French industry during the war. Suits and dresses are estimated from £60 to £100, and evening wear from £80 to £200. There are also six surprising hats in original boxes, including one which resembles overgrown pompoms in carefully cut black ostrich feathers.

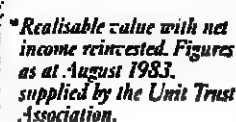
Although there are no vintage 1960s plastic mini-dresses, the once fab gear by Courreges, Ungaro, Paco Rabanne, Emmanuelle Khanh, and of course, Mary Quant, will no doubt be finding its way into future sales. Meanwhile one could do very nicely indeed with the Lanvin, Givenchy, Patou, Worth, Pucci and Dior on offer this month.

Jacqueline Pruskin
Viewing at Christie's, South Kensington, 85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7 (581 2231). Takes place on Nov 14, 9.15am-7pm, and Nov 15, 9.15-11.30am. The sale begins at 2pm on Nov 15.



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Restaurant and cafe owners are being offered both table d'hôte and à la carte insurance cover from Legal and General with a new policy designed for catering businesses. The basic package provides cover for all risks on contents, glass breakage, interruption of business, money and personal assault, employers' liability and Health and Safety at Work. On the à la carte menu there is optional all-risks cover for buildings; loss or damage to frozen foods; protection for goods in transit; loss of licence and index-linked cover for trade contents and interruption of business.

Traffic hazard

Under the points system, motorists who get 12 penalty points are automatically disqualified from driving. You only need to jump the traffic lights a couple of times and be caught speeding to have your licence taken away. A spokesman for Hambro Houseley, the legal protection specialist, said: "In view of such motoring hazards, it is becoming increasingly important for motorists to be legally represented even for minor offences. Even when pleading guilty, representation can help to keep the penalty points down."

The company recommends motorists insuring themselves against the cost of legal action and says that its typical plans offer cover of up to £10,000 for legal fees at cost or as low as £1 in group schemes.

New SAYE share

Employees who belong to a company operated approved Share Option Scheme can invest in a new issue of Save As You Earn. The new scheme called SAYE Option Issue Series B, replaces fourth issue SAYE. Employees can save between £10 and £50 a month over five years. At the end of the period, the 60 contributions are repayable with a bonus of 14 monthly contributions giving a return of 8.3 per cent tax free. If left invested for seven years the return works out at 8.6 per cent. At the five-year or seven-year stage, savers will have the option to buy shares or take the cash. The share option terms and conditions will vary depending on the company.

Quiet launch

Hush... James Tennant (Commodity Management) launched a commodity fund this week with Johnson Matthey and the American brokers E. F. Hutton, among others. But a fanfare launch in front of the press was cancelled. "The success of the fund does not hinge on press comment," a spokesman said.

Extra interest

Leeds Permanent is increasing the rate paid on its extra interest 28 days' notice account from 8.25 per cent to 8.5 per cent, basic rate tax paid. And from November 30, it is discontinuing its two-year high return bond.

FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke



Noble alternative

Investors with a weakness for precious metals now have an alternative to the Kruggerand. It is the noble, a one-ounce platinum coin, minted by the Isle of Man Government with a £10 face value. It is the first British coin to bear the name since Edward III introduced a noble in 1344.

But who wants platinum? Gold has a ready appeal, as the huge success of the Kruggerand demonstrates. Platinum, however, is much rarer, a highly specialist metal whose main use is industrial and scientific rather than monetary.

But rarity does not make an investment. With some exceptions such as the height of gold fever in 1980 and briefly earlier this year, platinum's price

movement parallels gold. It may usually be worth more - although at the moment the price is slightly below that of gold - but the rate at which its value rises is not necessarily faster.

Man of property

Twice as many single men buy their own homes as single women, according to a survey conducted by National and Provincial Building Society.

One fifth of all first-time buyers borrowing from N & P were single men but only half as many were single women. The findings undoubtedly reflect men's higher average earnings, and their expectation of being the breadwinner and provider throughout their adult life.

Among all first-time buyers in the survey, single men were the top earners with an average annual income of £23,258.

The survey also revealed that single men spent more on their first home and borrowed more to pay for it than single women, purchasing property worth on average £22,520 compared with £19,870 for single women.

Gold fraud averted

Trading has resumed in Kruggerands, temporarily brought to a halt when VAT frauds came to light. Dealers Johnson Matthey, Samuel Montagu, Rothschild and Sharps Padey, members of the London Gold Market, have all resumed gold coin dealing with the public after the introduction of a scheme for paying VAT from last Tuesday. Dealers can now pay VAT on gold coins direct to Customs & Excise rather than to the seller. This does away with the possibility of fraudsters buying Kruggerands free of VAT in the Channel Islands, and selling them at the "plus VAT" price in London and pocketing the difference.

High-tech Unicorn

Barclays Unicorn is launching a high tech specialist unit trust, the first of a number of specialist trusts coming in the next few months under a new investment supremo, Mr David Most. The aim is to improve the group's somewhat staid middle-of-the-road image.

The Universal Technology Trust will be going for out-and-out capital growth with the minimum of income, because many high-tech companies do not pay

dividends in their early stages. It will largely be invested abroad - 55-60 per cent in the US and 30 per cent in Japan at the start - with only about 5 per cent in Britain. Some 40-50 holdings are planned to spread the risk.

The investment manager Mr David Barry will be drawing on the resources of Barclays Technology Unit, composed of technologists and bankers set up to advise the bank network on high-tech investment. He believes that the timing of the launch is spot on to catch the sector at a low point after some disappointing results.

He reckons that about 30 per cent of investments will be in telecommunications-related stocks, with 10 per cent in defence electronics and 10-15 per cent in robotics applications. Barclays hopes to attract £2m at the launch and to grow to £5m-6m in a year.

Dual cover

The latest home insurance scheme with automatic cover for contents as well as buildings is being launched by Scarborough Building Society. Its Homecare policy, underwritten by Royal Insurance in association with Equine Star and Sun Alliance, provides automatic contents insurance up to £30,000.

Valuable, personal money and deep freezer contents are also provided for. The policy is index-linked. Scarborough says most of its borrowers will be able to arrange their insurance under the Homecare scheme at a cost of £2.80 per £1,000 building sum insured.

Insurance

Hire purchase Consumers get new protection on credit

Rationalization of the law on credit - some of it is more than a century old - was finally brought in by the Government this week and it brings some new protection, mostly operative from next May, for consumers.

Changes will cover consumer credit and hiring arrangements, including rental and leasing deals. They apply not only to individuals but to sole traders and partnerships. They exclude limited companies. The present ceiling of £5,000 for agreements in the consumer protection net will be raised to £15,000.

At present, under agreements covered by the Hire Purchase Acts, consumers have the right to cancel after signature in the home. The protection of such a cooling-off period will now be extended to other credit arrangements made in such circumstances. This will also apply if a trader signs on his own premises.

There will be a new right to settle credit arrangements early and in many cases there will also be a right to a minimum rebate of charges. The regulations will lay down the rules for calculating the minimum level of rebate.

The idea is for rebates generally to be payable when a fixed-sum fixed-term credit arrangement is settled before time. Examples of this are hire purchase deals, credit sales and personal loans.

The rebate right will not apply where interest is charged day to day, as with bank credit cards or overdrafts.

The stipulation on hire agreements is that there will be a right of termination after the agreement must be drawn up and what information should be given to consumers. The consumer, in the agreement, must be given details of all this. If traders fail to comply, they will not be able to enforce an agreement unless they go to court.

The credit industry has reservations on the changes. The Finance Houses Association says that the credit laws are too complex and can still confuse finance houses may have to reduce the range of contracts on offer to ease the administrative burden, says the association.

Derek Harris

Mortgages

Home loans with fixed repayments

Financial advisers Chase de Vere have introduced a new home loan at 11.5 per cent with no maximum on the amount borrowed.

The scheme has a novel aspect in that the interest rate will vary with a conventional home loan, but the repayments remain constant over 25-year term of the loan.

If interest rates rise then your debt will increase, but if they fall, you will find yourself paying off the loan rather faster than you anticipated.

The advantage of the scheme is that you can budget ahead for outgoings.

"All things being equal, we could probably turn round a loan within 14 days," says Mr Paul Marks of Chase de Vere.

In addition, the lender is prepared to operate Miras (mortgage interest relief at source) even on mortgages in excess of the £30,000 limit on mortgage interest relief.

Minimum loan is £35,000 with no maximum but advances must not exceed 80 per cent of the purchase price or valuation of the property (whichever is lower). Full details from Chase de Vere, 125 Pall Mall, London SW1. Tel: 01-930 7242.

Personal accounts

Costly way to save on bank charges

Customers of NatWest are the first to suffer higher bank charges in what has become an annual hike in the high street banks personal account tariffs.

From December 3, any NatWest customer paying charges will find there is an extra "maintenance" fee of £3 per quarter, on top of the 29p per cheque clearing costs.

NatWest has tried to sugar this unpalatable pill by offering an alternative to the £100 minimum balance as a means of avoiding charges.

Customers who keep their account in credit - and keep £500 on deposit with NatWest - will be able to avoid charges in the same way as those who maintain the minimum balance of £100.

The option is somewhat spurious in that people who pay bank charges do so because they cannot afford to keep a minimum balance of £100 in their current account. They are unlikely to have a spare £500 to deposit with NatWest to take advantage of the offer.

The big question is whether keeping a minimum balance of £100 in your current account is cheaper than depositing £500. The answer is, that it is.

Five hundred pounds invested in a building society would earn a net return of £42.50 a year in an extra interest account. The same sum deposited with NatWest will earn £19 after basic rate tax so the cost of your "free" banking is £23.50.

Keeping a minimum balance of £100 in your current account costs £8.50 - the interest it would earn in a building society extra interest account - so the new scheme is more expensive than the minimum balance method to the tune of £15 a year. This is an offer you can afford to refuse.

Quite apart from the fact that the deposit scheme is more expensive than maintaining a minimum balance of £100, there is the added aggravation of remembering to declare the interest on your deposit account on your tax returns. Building society investments produce no such complication.

If you are a NatWest customer who is incurring charges, the imposition of the £3 a quarter maintenance fee makes it worthwhile taking another look at the situation. You can, of course, simply switch to Yorkshire Bank, Co-

op Bank or Williams and Glyn's, where you will incur no bank charges at all so long as you are not overdrawn.

Alternatively, if you have cash on deposit elsewhere it will definitely pay to move some into your current account and maintain the minimum balance of £100. The cost of the lost interest is £8.50 a year and your minimum bank charge will now be £12 a year.

For the average person writing 100 cheques a year total bank charges will work out at £41 so it is worth moving some money from the building society into your current account to avoid charges.

About the only thing to be said for the new £500 deposit option is that it might turn out to be easier to run than the existing minimum balance method of avoiding charges.

One of the constant gripes of customers who try to comply with the banks' minimum balance requirements is that they inadvertently drop below the £100 level because it is difficult to predict how quickly cheques will be debited or credited to an account.

Using the new £500 deposit method, it will be easier to issue



"I fear the new bank charges have made the customers a little restless Frobishaw"

strict instructions to the bank that the account should never be overdrawn - though it might produce a few embarrassing moments when the bank is forced to bounce a cheque.

On the plus side, NatWest is offering an incentive to those who make use of the cash machines by cutting the charge from 16p to 12p so if you can't avoid charges it now pays handsomely to queue at the machine rather than cashing a cheque inside over the counter.

NatWest's 5 million customers are being told of the changes by post. Its brochure is a bit confusing since it presents the situation in terms of money "saved" on bank charges by the average customer, rather than looking at the actual cost of maintaining the minimum balance or keeping £500 on deposit.

The brochure is a genuine attempt to inform customers of how the changing structure works, prompted by NatWest's

bad experience last time round when it bumped up charges.

Last December's rise precipitated a flood of angry letters from customers when they realized that charges had been arbitrarily increased.

Will the other three high street banks follow NatWest's lead? Almost certainly - probably within the next couple of months.

Lorna Bourke

THE GREATEST INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY SINCE THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

The silicon chip has had as great an effect on the 20th century as the spinning jenny had on the 18th. It has led to an industrial revolution. And make no doubt about it, we are witnessing an even bigger revolution today. Developments in bio-technology, robotics, computers and telecommunications are so dramatic that it is hard to imagine all their applications. And there are still very early days. Traditional labour intensive industries will change beyond recognition as they become more and more reliant on new technologies. And the smaller companies who are creating and producing these technologies are growing and prospering. Which is why we have created a new Universal Technology Trust.

OBJECTIVES OF THE TRUST
The aim of the Trust is to obtain long term capital growth so your investment should not be viewed as short term. Indeed little or no account will be taken of income considerations and at times there may be no income to distribute. We believe few trusts offer so much potential for the private investor who is prepared to accept a relatively high degree of risk. Our Managers will invest in technology related securities. Mainly through the principal stock markets of the world but also through the Unlisted Securities Market and traded options. Initially investments will be made in America and Japan - where technological advances are being used in industry with astonishing success. We anticipate committing funds to industries such as mobile communications, computer-aided design and manufacture, fibre optics, industrial lasers and computer software. Had unit trusts existed at the start of the first industrial revolution, thousands more people would have benefited from it. Through our Universal Technology Trust you are being offered

an opportunity which in our opinion should not be missed.

INVEST WITH CONFIDENCE.

Your investment with Barclays Unicorn Universal Technology Trust will be handled by Managers with considerable experience in high technology companies. They also draw on the knowledge and expertise of Barclays Bank's own High Technology Unit. You can count on the experience and backing of one of the oldest established unit trust groups around because Barclays Unicorn has grown and prospered since 1957 to such an extent that we now handle over £700m. of investors' money.

PRICES AND YIELDS.

Units will be on sale at a fixed price of 50p from 5th November 1983 until 25th November 1983, although the initial offer period may be closed earlier at the Managers' discretion. Thereafter, prices and yields will appear daily in the Financial Times and other national newspapers. The estimated gross starting yield is nil. You should remember that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up. There are two types of unit:

Income Units: any distributions will be paid annually on 22nd August after tax at the basic rate.

Accumulation Units: any after-tax income attributed to these units is automatically retained within the Trust to increase their value. As there is no initial service charge when income is reinvested in this way it provides an economical method of investing.

The first income distribution is due on 22nd August 1984. After that, any price difference between income and accumulation units will reflect accumulated income.

To invest in Barclays Unicorn Universal Technology Trust, please fill in the subscription form below, or contact any branch of Barclays Bank who will be able to give further information and advice.



BARCLAYS UNICORN UNIVERSAL TECHNOLOGY TRUST

You can invest in Barclays Unicorn Universal Technology Trust with a lump sum of £1,000 or more (subsequent purchases of not less than £50). An annual charge of 1% which is included in the price of units, is made when units are issued. There is also an annual charge of 1% (plus VAT) on the value of the fund, which will normally be deducted from the income of the Trust. To the extent that the income is insufficient the charge will be made against capital. In accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed, the annual charge may be increased to 1.5% by voting three months' notice, but the Managers have no present intention of doing so.

The Barclays Unicorn Limited, 251 Broad Street, London EC2M 2EJ. Tel: 01-583 1414.

FOR DETAILS (in full) Mr. M. J. ...
ADDRESS ...
POSTAL ADDRESS ...
TELEPHONE ...

Signature _____ DATE _____

Regular Savings _____

Please send me details of your regular savings plan from £20 per month.

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NIL	15.19%
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50%	34.42%
55%	43.85%
60%	53.33%
65%	69.34%
75%	109.81%

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National Westminster Bank Group

After the floods subsided, he left the car, an 18-month old

estimate for repairs. He nearly accepted the offer. "Then a friend told me that most insurers would treat a car that had been submerged for 24 hours as an automatic write-off."

Dr Avery then commissioned his own engineer's report, which suggests that the estimated cost of repairs is £2,000 to £3,000 - at which point it is usually more economical to write the vehicle

Margaret Drummond

into the circumstances if they
would care to write to me.
Yours faithfully,
T H M OPPE,
Secretary-General,
The Life Offices' Association,
Aldermay House,
Queen Street,
London, EC4N 1TP.

Clarkson Puckie's scheme, like TSB's, does not restrict the cost of replacement or repair to any money figure but pays out the full cost whatever it is.

[illegible]

Spurs may make appearance before a ghostly audience

**Ipswich put
pay rebels
up for sale**

Sunderland loss

Sunderland Football Club have announced a loss of £76,142 on the year ending May 31, 1983. No liabilities stand at £798,764 but the does not include the purchase of Paul Bracewell (£250,000) and Martin Proctor (£115,000), in the close season or the transfer of Ally McCoist (£200,000) to Glasgow Rangers.

● Tim Smithers, who played in every league and cup game for Oxford last season has had his contract terminated by mutual consent. He will rejoin his former club Nuneaton Borough.

Miss Wood

...and, paradoxically, Miss Wood last year, no serious misdemeanour it should be added. Thus the British champions are much less secure than is usually the case.

Norlands	5	2	0	3	11	13	4
New Zealand	5	0	1	4	5	13	1

IN BRIEF

dropped when they were
 and in one spell during
 nal period the Pakistanis lost
 wickets for 37 runs.

uesday. Falke Goetz and Dirk Schlegel went missing on Wednesday after going to Belgrade with the Dynamo team for an international match.

BOWLING: (to date): L.See, 18-3;
Alderman, 23-4-85-1, Grd, 18-1;
MacLay, 23-7-44-2, Hogan, 10-2-32-0.

	P	W	D	L	F	APts
France	5	3	2	0	14	7
Spain	5	3	0	2	10	6
Germany	5	3	0	2	9	6
Italy	5	2	1	2	8	5
Netherlands	5	2	0	3	11	4
New Zealand	5	0	1	4	5	1

مَكْنَزٌ مِنَ الْأَصْلِ

RACING: LAST DAY OF FLAT SEASON

Sikorsky to take command in Flat's last major battle

By Michael Seely

Sikorsky can further consolidate Robert Sangster's position as the leading owner of 1983 by giving John Sutcliffe his first triumph in the William Hill November Handicap at Doncaster this afternoon. As usual the last big race of the season has an open and competitive appearance, but the style of Sikorsky's clever victory at Newmarket last weekend suggests that this improving three-year-old has a good chance at the weights.

John Dunlop is launching a powerful attack with Forward and Hymettus. Willie Carson will be seeking to conclude his triumphant, but controversial season on a high note on Forward. This tough and consistent four-year-old is well suited by a test of stamina, as he showed when beating Master Boatman and Fairford to decisively in the Boscup Cup at Ayr in September. Despite his big weight of 9st 10lb Forward looks sure to run well.

Lester Pigott will be attempting to win the race for the second time on Hymettus. After

winning two races the Blakeney filly was unsuited by the slow early gallop when fourth behind Dancing Affair at York. Asir, who finished third in that race, is also a horse which counts for a lot at this time of the year.

Geoff Lawson, Guy Harwood's brother-in-law and assistant trainer said yesterday, "Most of the others will have had enough racing". Harwood also runs Holy Spark, but Greville Starkey has elected to ride Asir.

Of the top weights So True has probably the soundest chance. Toby Balding's filly boasts the distinction of having beaten Shareef Dancer in the Esher Cup at Sandown back in April. So True was having her first race for three months when finishing second to Jupiter in the St Simon Stakes at Newbury. She obviously has the ability, but this talented three-year-old would be happier with easier conditions underfoot.

To assess the chances of all the fancied runners would fill a fair-sized and rather boring book. Chris Thornton's remark-

able seven-year-old, Path of Peace, will be attempting to repeat his 1980 win for Louise Gold. Path of Peace is sure to go well, but like many of the runners is more effective on soft ground.

The same proviso also applies to Both Ends Burning, on whom Tyrone Williams will be out to give a repeat performance of the pair's victories together at Ascot and Newmarket. Like Sikorsky, Both Ends Burning is a progressive three-year-old who may well be beating the handicapper.

Ian Balding's older handicapper has all been in fine form recently. Backers of the consistent Free Press should be assured of a run for their money. Steve Cautcheon rides this winner of the Zetland Gold Cup at Redcar and Ascot's Red Deer Stakes. Aberfield, Keelby Kavalier and Bill Eisey's York winner, Festal Spirit, have also to be considered, but Sikorsky remains the choice.

Doncaster also features the final round of the Long John Scotch Whisky European Apprentice Championship. Richard Quinn, already assured of the title with an unassailable lead of 60 points, is riding Cabbalo for Kim Brassy in the Long John Whisky Stakes. However, the finish of this extended 10 furlong race should be fought out between Sunoak and County Charm.

The best bet on Town Moor may be Bold Patriarch, who runs in the Flanders Nursery Handicap. Carson rides Dunlop's improving two-year-old who beat Ramiro in good style at Leicester and Jabbarba in equally convincing fashion at Chepstow.



A great leap from Lucyfar as he takes Sandown's open ditch on his way to victory (Photograph: Chris Cole)

De Haan can enjoy another Winter afternoon

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

The newly instituted Courage Cup series will get off to the best possible start at Chepstow today. Over the last decade or so there have been countless other series of one description or another, but none simply open to handicappers. So when the details of the Courage Cup were announced three weeks ago trainers were quick to acknowledge that it filled a hole in the racing calendar.

Freddie Winter was very much to the fore in saying what a good innovation it was and true to form he has backed his word by declaring his good steeplechaser, Brown Chamberlain, for the inaugural race this afternoon. With the advantage of a successful race at Wincanton not long ago, Brown Chamberlain is

now ideally placed to give weight and a beating to one of last season's top novices, Gaye Chance, who has not run yet this autumn.

When Brown Chamberlain won that race he was the second of three winners that Ben de Haan rode for Winter during the afternoon and so part of the first treble in that young jockey's career. Today the man who is probably best known for the unforgettable ride that he enjoyed on Corbiere in last year's Grand National has another excellent chance of benefiting from Francombe's current injury by winning another three on Brown Chamberlain (2.30). Ro's Owen (3.30) and Infedler (4.0).

The word from Upper Lambourn where they are all trained is that Ro's Owen will give a good account of himself at Chepstow last season when he was trained by Richard Head who has

since retired, is going like a bomb and is poised to win the Prospect Handicap Steeplechase. Ro's Owen clearly comes to hand easily because he won his first race last season, so fitness should not be a problem.

Mercifully today's card at Sandown has stood up better than yesterday's when there were only 22 runners for five races. Today at least there will be a full programme of six with 35 runners. In fact Sandown is one of the few courses where numbers do not matter that much, just so long as the ability is there because the sight of good jumpers flying those fences down the back stretch is one of the greatest in racing. With Artifice, News Kings, Western Rose and Kilbrintan Castle all standing their ground for the Holter Export Lager Handicap Steeplechase, visitors to one of

racing's favourite amphitheatres surely have a treat in store.

A year ago Artifice won this race carrying only 10st 9lb, now he has 11st 10lb. At Ascot a week ago he left leaving Western Rose, his only rival there, with the race at his mercy. Now I am inclined to wonder whether either will cope with the up and coming young jumper, Kilbrintan Castle, who has won five times at Sandown already in a relatively short career.

Brave Hussar is arguably the form horse as far as the Holsten Diat Pils Hurdle is concerned, but that form - good one minute, bad the next - is surely too unreliable for comfort. So in this instance I prefer Robin Wonder, who won the County Handicap Hurdle at Cheltenham last March. More recently Robin Wonder finished a long way in front of Brave Hussar at Kempton.

Harry Hastings retreats

When the 8-1 ante-post favourite, Harry Hastings, on whom there had been a big gamble, was balloted out of today's November Handicap at Doncaster, it proved to be almost certainly a blessing in disguise.

John Williams, anticipating such an eventuality, had the four-year-old entered for the three-quarters of a mile longer Unknown Soldier Handicap at Doncaster. Starting 3-1 favourite, the Scottish-trained gelding could finish only tenth of 14 to the 13-2 chance, Basta.

Fulke Walwyn, four days short of his 73rd birthday, has his sights set on as eighth Hennessy Gold Cup victory with Everest after gelding's win in the Withington Handicap Chase at Sandown Park yesterday.

The eight-year-old delighted Walwyn by shaking off the Northern challenger, Red Clive. "It was very slippery out there, so that was a good show," Walwyn said. He will not run Everest again before the big Donbury Chase on November 26.

Doncaster

Draw advantage: High numbers better
Total Double: 1.45, 2.50, Treble: 1.15, 2.15, 3.50

12.45 ARMISTICE STAKES (2-y-o; £1,035; 1m 21 50yd) (24 runners)

7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
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techno. 12.00 World News. 12.05 News
out Britain. 12.15 Radio Measured. 12.30
Religious Service. 1.00 People of the Pacific
inary. 1.45 Breakthrough. 2.00 World News.
Reviews of the British Press. 2.25 Good
News. 2.30 Music: Now. 3.00 World News.
News about Nigeria. 3.15 Coast to Coast.
Anything Goes. 4.00 Steamboat. 4.30
ing to the Wreckage. 5.00 At Home with...
All News in Color

Saturday

Sunday

BBC 1

- 8.35 **Josh High Private Eye:** American cartoon series; 9.00 **Saturday Superstore:** with guests Paul Nicholas, Paul Daniels, Eddie Grant, and Gary Wilmot; 12.12 **Weather** forecast.
- 12.15 **Grandstand:** The line-up is: 12.20 Football Focus (with Bob Wilson); 12.45 **News**.
- 1.15 **Film: Plymouth Adventure** (1952). Costume drama, starring Spencer Tracy, Gene Tierney, Van Johnson. The story of the voyage of the Mayflower in 1620, carrying the Pilgrim Fathers from Plymouth to the New World.
- 2.55 **Inside the Monaco Grand Prix:** Includes interview with Prince Rainier and drivers John Watson and Niki Lauda.
- 3.45 **Bonanza:** Old western.
- 4.35 **Grandstand:** Final scores. Classified check and pools news.
- 5.05 **News:** with Ian Leeming. 5.15 **Sports round-up.**
- 5.20 **Hi-de-Hi:** Holiday camp comedy. Fairbrother (Simon Cadell) decides it is time he improved his microphone technique (1).
- 5.50 **The Noel Edmonds Late Late Breakfast Show:** more Golden Egg awards, and more tricks from the Hit Squad. Plus guests from the entertainment world.
- 6.35 **Blankety Blank:** Underminding word games, played by Lorraine Chase, Pat Coombes, Sandra Dickinson, Roy Hudd, John Inman and Derek Nimmo, and conducted by Terry Wogan.
- 7.10 **Juliet Bravo:** Outside, there is nothing but charm. But there's a dangerous streak in the young man who returns to Hartley. With Anna Carter and Tom Georgeson.
- 8.00 **The Paul Daniels Magic Show:** Martin Daniels, son of the magician, helps his father in the puzzle of the Water Barrels. Illusions, too, from Ali Bongo and The Concubines Brothers. Prof Stanley Ullwin reveals a Magic Circle secret.
- 8.40 **News:** and sports round-up.
- 8.55 **Film: Game of the Magnificent Seven** (1960). This is the third, and weakest, of the "Magnificent Seven" films. Only George Kennedy survives of the original cast.
- 10.35 **Carrot's Life:** The Jasper Carrott comedy show, with musical backing.
- 11.15 **Late Night Horror:** From Beyond the Grave (1973). Four creepy tales, all emerging from the antique shop kept by Peter Cushing. Expensively cast (David Warner, Ian Carmichael, Diana Dora, Donald Pleasence, Margaret Leighton, Ian Bannen) and with one or two genuinely creepy moments. Based on stories written by R. Chavell-Hayes. Director: Kevin Connor. 12.50 **Weather** forecast.

TV-am

- 8.25 **Good Morning Britain:** with Toni Arthur, Chris Tarrant. News at 7.00 and 8.00; sport at 7.10. Pick of the Week (8.30). Fascinating Aids at 7.55; Bill Travers and Virginia McKenna interview at 8.10. At 8.30, **Rel Rapping**.
- 8.40 **Data Run:** Special guests are US40 and Jane Asher. Plus Edwin Lawrie and Edwin The Computer.

ITV/LONDON

- 9.25 **LWT Information:** what's on locally. 9.30 **Seaside Street** with The Muppets; 10.30 **The Saturday Show:** with Disney animator Wolfgang Reithermann, and a chance to be Disney's guest in the US.
- 12.15 **On the Ball:** with Ian St John and Jimmy Greaves; 12.20 **Motor Cycling:** Veronica's Beach races; 12.30 **Speedway** (travel to Ole Olsen); 12.45 **News:** 12.50 **On the Ball:** 1.25 **The ITV Four** (1.30, 2.00, 2.30 and 3.00 from Sandown); 1.40 **International Racing Round-up:** 2.10 **Boxing:** 2.40 **Grass Skating:** 3.10 **Figure Skating:** 3.45 **Half Time:** 4.00 **Wrestling** from Crawley; 4.45 **Results**.
- 5.00 **News:** 5.05 **Chips:** Jon and Ponch fall foul of a gang of female car thieves who are terrorizing the motorways.
- 6.00 **Game for a Laugh:** the comedy programme in which ordinary people do extraordinary things. Sarah Kennedy leaps through fire with British's only all-girl motorcycle stunt team. Also, a "Shake" with seven wives tries to book a room at a London hotel.
- 7.00 **Russ Abbot's Medhouse:** A sensational TV debut by the new rock band called Darkhouse. And on the Ball announces a new football signing.
- 8.00 **Hart to Hart:** Jonathan's life is threatened when he and Jennifer are involved in an attempt to steal Napoleon's tarta gift to Josephine.
- 9.00 **News:** And sports round-up.
- 9.15 **Film: The Mercenaries** (1968). Drama, set in the Congo, with Rod Taylor leading his tough fighting men across rebel lines to rescue the inhabitants of a beleaguered town. With Kenneth More and Yvette Mimieux.
- 11.05 **Pop Goes Guy Fawkes:** Bonfire night entertainment in Alton Towers, Staffordshire. With Culture Club, Spandau Ballet, Roman Holiday, etc.
- 11.55 **London news headlines:** Followed by: After Midnight: Auberon Waugh is guest presenter in this late-night chat show. With Janet Street-Porter.
- 12.50 **Bad Manners:** The pop group in action at last year's No Nukes Festival in the Netherlands. Also on the platform: Steel Pulse. Followed by Night Boynton. From Dr Rhodes Boyson MP.



Nicol Williamson as Macbeth and Jane Lapotaire as Lady Macbeth in Shakespeare's 'Macbeth' (BBC2, 8.40pm)

BBC 2

- 10.10 **Open University** (until 11.15). Starts with Energy in the Home. Ends with Preparatory Maths (starting at 11.00).
- 3.20 **Film: Son of Kong** (1933). Silly sequel to the great King Kong. Film comes from Four Koms (1982). Film version of the Neil Simon play, with Frank Sinatra as the older brother who comes to show his young brother (Tony Bill) where the fun lies in life. With Lee J. Cobb. Director: Bud Yorkin.
- 5.05 **Championable Bowling:** Semifinals of the CIS Insurance United Kingdom Indoor Championship. More at 7.45, and 11.15.
- 6.10 **Greek - Language and People:** Part four. Includes a film about Andros Island.
- 6.35 **Grand Slam: Buchanan** (Scotland) versus Southampton in the first semi-final of the bridge tournament. Commentary by the Times's bridge correspondent Jeremy Flint.
- 7.00 **News:** and sports round-up.
- 7.15 **Shakespeare in Perspective:** Julian Symonds, crime writer, whets our appetite for tonight's (8.40) production of *Macbeth*.
- 7.40 **Entertainment USA:** Show business report by Jonathan King.
- 8.10 **Fly on the Wall: The Family:** Part eight of the continuing story of the Wilkiness of Reading (1).
- 8.40 **BBC Television Shakespeare:** *Macbeth*. Re-enters the witches and the bloody murders. Nicol Williamson and Jane Lapotaire play the Macbeths, with Ian Hogg as Banquo, Tony Doyle as Macduff, and James Hazeldine as Malcolm. Carl Davis wrote the music.
- 11.10 **News:** with Ian Leeming.
- 11.15 **Film: Un Moment d'Egarement** (1977). French comedy about a South of France holiday. With Jean-Pierre Marielle.
- 12.30 **The Twilight Zone:** A double bill - Judgment Night, with Nehemiah Persoff as the man who knows that something awful is to come round the next corner; plus And When the Sky was Opened, a tale of a disappearing astronaut. Co-starring James Hutton and Rod Taylor. Both films are in black-and-white. Ends at 1.00am.

CHANNEL 4

- 2.05 **Film: Napoleon** (1927) Kevin Brownlow's over-the-hill reconstruction of Abel Gance's silent masterpiece, with an orchestral score (some new themes, some arrangements of Beethoven, etc) by Carl Davis. It was the sensation of the London Film Festival in 1969, and has since played to packed houses in London and elsewhere. Channel 4 are screening it in two parts. Today's instalment begins with Napoleon's early days at military academy, and ends with the events surrounding the Siege of Toulon in 1793. Albert Diodon plays the adult Napoleon, and Abel Gance himself appears as St Just. Part two tomorrow at 1.40.
- 5.10 **Brookside:** Two repeated episodes, shown earlier in the week.
- 6.00 **Video Views:** Musicals on cassette, spotlighted by Adam Faith. With a special guest, St. John Wood. Ends with the present run of Video Views. News Headlines.
- 6.15 **Followed by: Brightly Bardot - My Own Story:** Third and final part of this biography of the French actress dubbed "the sex kitten", for good and obvious reasons. We learn what life is like for her today, now that she is 48. It is a picture of a campaigning Bardot (Save the Seals, etc).
- 8.10 **Film: And God Created Woman** (1956). Archetype Brigitte Bardot movie, once considered quite shocking, with the sensational star as an over-sexed young woman causing much mischief in St. Tropez. With Curt Jurgens, Jean-Louis Trintignant and Christian Marquand. Director: Roger Vadim.
- 9.50 **Fox: Episode 8:** The accidental kidnapping of Kenny Fox (Ray Winstone) by Rita (Eve Stans) and Lee (Mark Wingett).
- 10.50 **For 4 Tonight:** Chat show with an enthusiastically amused approach. Final edition. Not really worth reviving.
- 11.25 **The Worst of Hollywood:** Wild Women of Wongo (1958). A masterpiece of the absurd. A tale of island women determined to get their hands on some local men living on the next island. Directed by James L. Woolcott, using women members of the Florida Police Department as his cast. Ends at 1.00.

BBC 1

- 9.00 **Heads and Tails:** for the toddlers; 9.15 **Sunday Morning Worship:** from St Luke's Church, Stanmore. Winchester; 10.00 **Asian** (repeated with writer and teacher Farrah Dharoon). And **Down the Festival of Light;** 10.30 **Let's Go:** for the mentally handicapped (1); 10.40 **Maths Help:** today, angles (1); 10.55 **Digital:** English course, lesson five (1).
- 11.20 **Mathematical Thinking:** today, problem of 11.45 **Geoffrey:** Wonderful Wooden Toys: a miniature world; 12.10 **See Hear:** the hard of hearing; 12.35 **The Computer Programme:** the new media (1); 1.00 **Farming:** 1.35 **Geoffrey:** Smith's World of Flowers: all about chrysanthemums; 1.50 **News headlines.**
- 1.55 **Film: Never So Few** (1973). Second World War drama set in the Japanese jungles, with Frank Sinatra, Steve McQueen, Gina Lollobrigida and Peter Lawford. Plot: US captain falls in love with an enemy prisoner's mistress. Director: John Sturges.
- 3.55 **Ice Skating:** the St. Hel Gale, from the Queens Club, London. Torville and Dean and Barber and Slater are among the stars on the ice.
- 4.35 **and The Queen Passed By:** Controlled panic behind the scenes during the recent royal tour of the United States, Canada and Jamaica.
- 5.15 **Top Secret:** Identification game, played by Liza Goddard, Chris Kelly, Jan Leeming and Alfred Marks.
- 5.45 **News:**
- 5.55 **Jane Eyre:** Part five. The aftermath of the blaze in Mr Rochester's bedroom. With Zelah Clarke as Jane, Timothy Dalton as Rochester.
- 6.25 **Mind How You Go:** Avoiding injury (and even death) when cycling. 6.35 **Appeal:** Prince Andrew asks us to support the SS Great Britain Project.
- 6.40 **Songs of Praise:** from St Mary's Priory Church, Midhurst, Sussex.
- 7.15 **Sweet Sixteen:** Wedding day drama for Helen (Penelope Keith) and her much younger love (Christopher Villiers).
- 7.45 **By the Sword Divided:** Episode 4 of this Civil War drama series. A dangerous journey involving a small fortune in silver and plans intended for the forces of the king. With Julian Glover and Lucy Aston.
- 8.35 **Film: Revenge of the Stepford Wives** (1981). TV sequel to the Brian Forbes movie about a New England town populated by computerized women. Starring Sharon Gless and Julie Kavner. Director: Robert Fuest.
- 10.10 **News:** with Michael Cole.
- 10.25 **Omibus:** Robert Walker on the "double life" of the composer Sir Arnold Bax (writer and poet in Ireland, Master of the King's Music in Sussex).
- 11.15 **One in Seven:** Second of four programmes about how unemployment affects the victims.
- 11.50 **Sergeant Bilko:** Phil Silvers as the immortal sergeant. "Ends at 12.15."

TV-am

- 7.25 **Good Morning Britain:** David Frost introduces the Thought for a Sunday speaker.
- 7.30 **Rob-a-Dub-Tub:** for the younger viewer. Stories, songs, cartoons etc.
- 8.30 **Good Morning Britain:** news at 8.30 and 8.55; sport at 8.35. Sunday papers, with guest (8.40). Frost interview (8.55).

ITV/LONDON

- 9.25 **LWT Information:** What's on in the area; 9.30 **Makers:** glass engraving and other lettering skills; 10.00 **Morning Worship:** from Raleigh College, Syston, near Leicester; 11.00 **Quitting On:** the criminal and the elderly; 11.30 **Consider Yourself:** Other people's styles, with Bernard Park, Gillian Reynolds and others.
- 12.00 **Weekend Words:** with Brian Walden. Interview with the Irish Prime Minister, Dr Garret Fitzgerald, about radical new ideas for solving the Northern Ireland problem.
- 1.00 **Police 5 crimes:** reconstructed by Shaw Taylor, an unofficial War arm; 1.15 **The Saurus:** cartoon fun; 1.25 **London news:** Followed by: Pop Goes Guy Fawkes: Edited version of last night's Abbot Towers concert (see Saturday 1TV, 11.05 pm); 2.00 **Credé An:** interview with the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, on the new divorce Bill.
- 2.30 **The Big Match-Live:** Liverpool v Everton at Anfield. Commentary by Brian Moore, with Ron Atkinson. Manchester United manager, adding his thoughts.
- 4.30 **Terrahawks:** puppets in space. Tonight: the upstart monster of all.
- 5.00 **Sale of the Century:** with Nicholas Parsons and big prizes.
- 5.30 **Bring 'Em Back Alive:** Poodles are after a princess's throne; 5.35 **News** from ITN.
- 6.40 **Highway:** Harry Secombe visits Cambridge, to chat, and to listen to music.
- 7.15 **Brue Forsyth's Play Your Cards Right:** The Strangest from William Somerset Maugham, with Belinfante, with the Smalls, from Dundee.
- 7.45 **Agatha Christie's Partners in Crime:** Francesca Annis and James Warwick. Amateur sleuths, investigate the case of the missing daughter (Jane Barker).
- 8.45 **Hardcastle and McCormick:** A crook's son, a priest, is kidnapped in an attempt to get at the crook's incriminating files. 9.45 **News** from ITN.
- 10.00 **Clive James on Television:** An investigation of the American Dream. Or nightmarish? Mr. James uses TV clips to make some characteristic points about life.
- 10.30 **The South Bank Show:** Melvyn Bragg interviews Jack Lammorn. With many clips from his films.
- 11.30 **News headlines:** Followed by: Join Us for Bridge: How to improve your game.
- 12.00 **The Two of Us:** A tale of a fan letter. With Peter Cook. Followed by: Night Thoughts - from Dr Rhodes Boyson, MP.



Albert Diodon as Napoleon in the second part of Abel Gance's masterpiece Napoleon (Channel 4, 1.40pm)

BBC 2

- 10.10 **Open University** (until 11.00am).
- 3.30 **Horizon:** A Child's Guide to Languages. Repeat of last Monday's film about new possibilities in mastering foreign tongues (1).
- 4.30 **The Great Palace:** The Story of the Palace. A second chance to see the first of eight behind-the-scenes films about the history and functions of this palace (but not necessarily to shareholders).
- 5.10 **The World About Us:** Blazing Paddles. A film about the great Hawaiian canoe race. (This replaces the dispute-hit bowls coverage).
- 5.00 **News Review.**
- 6.30 **The Money Programme:** An investigation of the "parks" (discounted holidays, cheaper electrical goods etc) available to shareholders.
- 7.15 **Around with Allister:** Peter Allister chats, and plays golf, with Norman Wisdom on the Old Thorns Golf and Country Club course at Liphook.
- 7.45 **The Natural World:** From Aardvark to Zebra. A fresh look at the animal kingdom, through the eyes of artist and zoologist Jonathan Kingdon. He comes up for instance with some interesting new ideas about the stripes on the zebras. 8.35 **News** with Michael Cole.
- 8.40 **Did You See...?** John Grigg, Clare Vanables and Margaret Watkins (of The Family) discuss the television programmes. The Aristocrats, Macbeth, and Family Fortunes, with Ludovic Kennedy. And a day in the life of reporter Kate Adie.
- 9.30 **Forty Minutes:** Bodyline. A documentary about one of the most controversial chapters in the history of cricket - the 1932-33 Test series in Australia in which Harold Larwood pioneered the technique of trying to maim the batsman.
- 10.10 **Manaford Park:** Part one of a six-part adaptation (by Ken Taylor) of Jane Austen's book, starring Sylvester La Tourel, Bernard Hepton and Angela Pleasence, Nicholas Farrell and Anna Massey.
- 11.00 **Bette Davis Season:** The Letter (1940). The Somerset Maugham story about the rubber plantation owner's wife who kills a man in what seems to be self-defence. Director: William Wyler. Ends at 12.00am.

CHANNEL 4

- 1.15 **Face the Press:** John Whitney, Director-General of the IBA talks to Graham Reynolds and Chris Duxbury about the first anniversary of Channel 4.
- 1.40 **Napoleon:** Second and final part of Kevin Brownlow's reconstruction of Abel Gance's silent masterpiece, with music (original and "arranged") by the phenomenally productive Carl Davis. Part two takes in the terror in Paris, the imprisonment of Napoleon, the death of Danton, the return of Napoleon to defeat the reactionaries in Paris. And the whirlwind courtship of Josephine (see also Channel 4 for Saturday, at 2.30).
- 4.25 **News headlines:** Followed by: Book Four: Maggie Gale, author of The Burning Book, is interviewed. Plus studio conversation about nuclear links between her, novelist Kazuo Ishiguro, and writer and illustrator Raymond Briggs, and Book Four presenter Hermione Lee.
- 5.10 **Morte a Vida Severina:** TV version of a Brazilian allegorical play by the poet Jose Cabral de Melo Neto. It tells the story of the odyssey of a poverty-stricken migrant (played by Jose Dumont).
- 5.15 **American Football:** The featured game is between the San Diego Chargers and the Washington Redskins.
- 7.15 **The World at War:** Part four (of 26) of Jeremy Isaacs's superb documentary series. Tonight: Germany prepares to invade Britain... but then comes the Battle of Britain.
- 8.15 **Let's Talk:** Variation, with Sylvia Anderson, Sue Arnold, Sybil Brandreth and David Jensen.
- 8.45 **It Takes a Worried Man:** Liz (Sue Holderness) encounters difficulties in the "local", and along the M1 motorway.
- 9.20 **People to People:** The role of the gypsy in today's evolving society.
- 10.15 **Muram Buchstansangur:** A made-up cartoon with a most unhygienic plot.
- 10.20 **Film: The Love Goddesses** (1963, partly in colour). Sixty years of women on the screen - from Swanson, Dietrich, Lamm, Harlow and Garbo to Hayworth, Monroe, Elizabeth Taylor, Bette Davis and more. There are clips from more than 40 movies. Directors: Saul J. Turell and Gargne Ferguson. Ends at 11.45.

Radio 4

- 6.25 **Shipping Forecast.**
- 6.30 **News:** Morning Today.
- 6.50 **In Perspective:** Religious Affairs. 6.55 **Weather:** Travel; Programme News. 7.00 **News:** 7.10 **Today's Papers.**
- 7.15 **On Your Farm:** 7.15 **In Perspective.**
- 7.30 **It's a Bargain:** 7.35 **Weather:** 7.40 **News:** 7.45 **Today's Papers.**
- 7.55 **Breakaway:** Holiday, travel and leisure topics.
- 8.05 **News stand:** Review by Ian Hargreaves of weekly magazines.
- 10.05 **First Division match:** Rugby. 10.30 **Day Service:** 10.45 **Pick of the Week:** Programme highlights.
- 11.25 **From our own correspondents:** 12.00 **News:** 12.05 **Minute with Kenneth Williams:** Clement Freud, Derek Nimmo, John Peel, David Weather, Programme News.
- 1.10 **Any Questions?** from Northern Ireland news. 12.30 am. With Gwyneth Dwyer, Mark Carlsie, David Pennington and Prof Brian Griffiths.
- 2.00 **Afternoon Theatre:** "I'd Rather Be a Hammer Than a Nail" by C. S. Lewis. Peter Pacey plays the husband whose life is to be radically affected by his decision to save money and build his own kitchen cupboard. With Theresa Streatham as his wife. 1.30 **John Peel's** programmes about people who enjoy their work.
- 3.00 **Medicine:** The report on the health of medical cars.
- 3.30 **World of Faith** (6) Day by Day. Religion in Daily Life. With John Sowerby.
- 4.00 **News:** International Assignment. BBC correspondents on a contemporary issue.
- 4.30 **Does he take sugar?** Magazine for disabled listeners.
- 5.00 **Wildlife:** 5.25 **Week Ending:** Satirical review

Radio 2

- 6.25 **Shipping Forecast.**
- 6.30 **News:** Morning Today.
- 6.50 **In Perspective:** Religious Affairs. 6.55 **Weather:** Travel; Programme News. 7.00 **News:** 7.10 **Today's Papers.**
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Radio 3

- 6.25 **Shipping Forecast.**
- 6.30 **News:** Morning Today.
- 6.50 **In Perspective:** Religious Affairs. 6.55 **Weather:** Travel; Programme News. 7.00 **News:** 7.10 **Today's Papers.**
- 7.15 **On Your Farm:** 7.15 **In Perspective.**
- 7.30 **It's a Bargain:** 7.35 **Weather:** 7.40 **News:** 7.45 **Today's Papers.**
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Radio 1

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- 6.30 **News:** Morning Today.
- 6.50 **In Perspective:** Religious Affairs. 6.55 **Weather:** Travel; Programme News. 7.00 **News:** 7.10 **Today's Papers.**
- 7.15 **On Your Farm:** 7.15 **In Perspective.**
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Radio 4

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Radio 4

